THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

[illegible] COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888. NUMBER 22

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

An English Estimate of Sheridan's Military Merit.

Senator Allison on the Result of the Chicago Convention.

Clarkson Transfers His Allegiance to Senator Allison.

Gov. Gray's Friends Little Pleased With the Thurman Boom.

English Estimate of Sheridan.

LONDON, May 30.—The Standard de[illegible] one [illegible] General Sheridan [illegible] Sheridan is not only one of the [illegible] federal generals who was [illegible] to the close of the struggle with untarnished [illegible] but he is the youngest of [illegible] It is not [illegible] exaggeration [illegible] to say that it was in many [illegible] Sherman [illegible] operation [illegible] his brother [illegible] very [illegible] of [illegible] war.

Sheridan's Condition.

WASHINGTON, May [illegible] that General Sheridan [illegible] strong [illegible]

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The following [illegible] 10 [illegible]

[illegible] General Sheridan's condition is not as favorable as it was at the time of the last bulletin, owing to the fact of [illegible] increasing congestion [illegible] restlessness [illegible] preventing sleep.

One [illegible] the congestion [illegible] has [illegible] awakens the general [illegible] interferes with his rest. It may be due to congestion or to some [illegible] fusion which [illegible] it may be of a nervous nature. There has been no recurrence whatever of heart trouble.

The Republican Situation.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Senator Al[illegible] route [illegible] Washington expressed himself on the political situation as follows: The action of the democrats in opposing [illegible] discussion on the fisheries treaty was [illegible] because they fear the tremendous exposure which will result. I regard the coming debate as of the utmost importance to the republican party. The [illegible] tariff [illegible] president and all the government [illegible] cannot resist it. The result of the Chicago convention is still doubtful. If Blaine writes another letter reiterating the determination set forth in his Florence letter, his friends will probably be able to dictate the nomination at Chicago [illegible] would designate either Allison or Gresham as the probable nominee in event of Blaine being absolutely out of the field. Regarding the vice presidency, should a western man receive the nomination [illegible] to the opinion that [illegible] Morton will receive it.

Clarkson for Allison.

NEW YORK, May 30.—J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, member of the republican national committee, who has supported Blaine in three national conventions, said to-day the letter from Blaine published this morning simply emphasizes for the benefit of men who have become candidates with faith in the candor of his previous letter, that he meant what he said and is out of the contest. But, added Mr. Clarkson, Blaine is still the party's leader. The great mass of the party and an overwhelming majority of the national convention are not only friendly to the policies and ideas in our [illegible] which he stands for, but are friendly to him, and it is safe to say the nominee will be one friendly to him and not his enemy. A man who was loyal in 1884 and sound on protection, the great issue on which it seems [illegible] is to be fought. Mr. Clarkson [illegible] that [illegible] the new situation [illegible] of the party would [illegible] toward Senator Allison, whose fitness and ability for the presidency, he said, are admitted. We believe Allison to be the strongest candidate for the [illegible] now, [illegible] we have the spirit of party interest controlling us and if a stronger man can be found in Chicago we shall be for him. The first thing this year is party success.

The Thurman Boom.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Gov. Gray's friends, and there are many of them in Washington, do not [illegible] excited about Allen G. Thurman for vice president on the Cleveland ticket. The proportions which the Thurman boom has suddenly taken on are far from pleasing to them and they are doing what they can to stop its further growth. The Ohio statesman's age and [illegible] health are the main arguments used by Gov. Gray's supporters in [illegible] off the Thurman talk. One thing that makes the Gray men [illegible] is the suspicion that some [illegible] have that Thurman's name is being [illegible] simply [illegible] the governor [illegible] candidates now in the field, [illegible] room for [illegible] at the last moment of what [illegible] the administration [illegible] upon. Just now we [illegible] this opposition [illegible] to say [illegible] exists [illegible] going to [illegible] serenity of the Gray [illegible] Allen W. Thurman was not at [illegible] in denying that his friends could not be induced to accept the nomination for vice president, but [illegible] information on that would have to be sought from him [illegible]

The Republican Situation.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[illegible] Blaine's second letter was the chief topic of conversation yesterday. The letter was discussed in all its bearings. The possible action of the delegates at Chicago under the influence of the letter was also a subject of consideration. Combinations were suggested and [illegible] of various kinds proposed. When all had been said and done the situation might have been summed up in the words of [illegible] who was asked what was to be the outcome of the letter and the convention.

[illegible] As [illegible] going to [illegible] with my [illegible] I think the [illegible] the consensus of opinion was that [illegible] delegates who are friends of Blaine, Depew, Senator Allison and General Harrison, between whom there is a community of interest and friendship [illegible] remaining together, [illegible] the nominee of the party. There was also [illegible] expression of a disposition to keep these delegates together and prevent their being scattered among miscellaneous [illegible] But when the [illegible] who should be the beneficiary of this combination came up it was impossible to obtain opinions. Col. Robert Ingersoll was found in his house on Fifth avenue resting before [illegible] oration.

[illegible] I believe that Gresham will be the nominee [illegible] but it may be Blaine, though. Protection will sweep this country as against free trade. Cleveland will never again be elected president. Whatever the outlook may be now, I believe that in September there will be a tremendous change in public opinion and that the republican candidate will sweep the country. "By the way," continued the colonel, "I am not in favor of protection for the manufacturer. I am in favor of protection for the country."

Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed last evening regarding Blaine's declination. Depew preserved his customary equanimity. He said: "Blaine's letter removes the last doubt that the most skeptical can have entertained of the sincerity of his withdrawal. He would have been nominated had he not withdrawn, for we had 606 delegates—more than a majority of the convention. Of course, I cannot talk about my own candidacy, but I will say this: I would not have the nomination were it unanimously tendered me, should I be of the opinion that any considerable number of voters would leave the party because I am president of a railroad. I believe the republican party can nominate a candidate who will be elected. If my nomination would cost the party votes which another candidate would receive, I would not ask it. I am for the republican party and not for myself. Hardly need I add that whoever is nominated will receive my hearty support and all the aid I can give him."

Slope Delegates at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The California, Oregon and Nevada delegations to the democratic national convention arrived here this morning. They have been on the road for five days. They were assigned to the Laclede hotel, but changed to the Southern, where their white banners now decorate the rotunda. Near the banners is a pile of cases marked "California delegation to St. Louis." M. F. Tarpey, national committeeman and head of the California delegation, said: "We are for President Cleveland, of course. For second place California is for Thurman if he will accept. The democracy of the slope is for Thurman. If he will not accept, the sentiment will be divided and the best interests of the party will guide the slope delegation. The slope will not present a man for second place. They will ask that Lieut. Gov. Stephen M. White, of Los Angeles, be made temporary chairman."

Interviewing Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The sentiment of individual delegates to the democratic national convention may be summed up in the following extract. Governor White: "I am most emphatically for Thurman for second place and you will see that our delegation has but one opinion on this subject. We have been Thurman men for eight years, and we propose to nominate him this time if it be in the range of possibilities. Our only doubt is as to his acceptance of the office. [illegible] he shall refuse the place I cannot say how the delegation will vote, but our support will be cast for the man who makes the strongest showing. With Cleveland and Thurman on the ticket we can carry the whole Pacific slope beyond a doubt. As regards the tariff, I am in perfect accord with President Cleveland's views as outlined in his message. We on the coast are not for absolute free trade, but we do favor a large reduction of the present tariff. We shall go into the convention on the broad gauge principle of California for the democracy and the president's message for a platform."

[illegible] M. F. Tarpey said: "[illegible] Thurman is a candidate I shall support him. He is my choice for vice president first, last and always. He is the man for the place and the only man who can carry the Pacific coast. After him it is an open question whom I shall support. I have no second choice and shall vote for whomsoever makes the best showing before the convention. I strongly favor a reduction of the tariff as suggested by the president in his message. The message is our platform and we shall strongly urge its adoption."

Mr. Maurice Schmidt of San Francisco: "I am for Thurman. I always supported him in the Chicago convention for first place four years ago, and I am here to support him for second place now. Cleveland and Thurman is a ticket that means [illegible]0,000 additional democratic votes in California this fall."

For second choice for vice president very little information could be obtained. The preference for Mr. Thurman is so strong that the delegates have no desire to talk about a second choice, but if Thurman actually declines or if he discloses but little strength in the convention, they incline to Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson of Illinois. All, however, will be guided by circumstances and by what seems to be the best interest of the party. They are all for Cleveland in any event, and for second place will combine on the man who most fully represents the sentiment of the convention.

The Papal Rescript.

BOSTON, May 31.—The following cablegram has been received from the Pilot's correspondent at Rome: It is announced here that the pope will send a friendly and comforting letter to Irish bishops expressive of his constant purpose to abstain from anything which could in the least check the true interests of the Irish national movement. The propaganda considers the conduct of the London Tablet (holy organ of the Catholics) in misconstruing the papal rescript for the purpose of irritating the Irish extremely blameable.

Fuller's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The senate committee on judiciary to-day further considered the nomination of Fuller, but did not reach a conclusion. Another meeting will be held later, to-day or to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt that the committee will report favorably on the nomination. The delay is said to be due rather to the fear that the committee will be accused of haste and want of thoroughness if it neglects to examine and weigh all that is laid before it than to any special matters which have been charged against the nominee.

Pueblo's Opera House.

DENVER, May 31.—Articles of incorporation of the Pueblo Opera House association were filed to-day. The capital stock is $250,000, and the following well known citizens of Pueblo are incorporators: O. H. P. Baxter, Frank Pryor, [illegible] A. Thatcher, Robert Billings, L. B. Strait, T. [illegible] Downer and Charles Henkle. It is understood the plan of the house will be similar to the Tabor Grand of this city and work will be commenced at once.

THE SICK SOLDIER.

Several Recurrences of Heart Trouble Overcome.

But Each Attack Leaves Him Weaker Than Before.

Hope of Ultimate Recovery Well Nigh Abandoned.

The Distinguished Patient Very Weak at Last Accounts.

Sheridan's Illness.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following bulletin was issued this morning: Consultation at 8 a. m. Since the alarming occurrence noted in the bulletin issued at 2:45 a. m., General Sheridan has slowly recovered from his prostration, has grown easier and the pulse stronger. He has slept pretty well during the last three hours.

At ten this morning General Sheridan was reported to be resting quietly, and Colonel Kellogg said there had been no material change in his condition since the morning bulletin.

1 p. m.—General Sheridan has been resting quietly all the morning without artificial aid. There has been no recurrence of severe coughing since the last bulletin, and the situation is now rather encouraging.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A bulletin issued at 1:30 says: Since the early morning bulletin there has been no marked change in General Sheridan's condition, except possibly a shade of improvement. He has rested quietly without pain, and expresses himself as feeling well.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The Daily News Washington special says: While General Sheridan is more comfortable to-day and his cough somewhat better, he is still very low and in an extremely critical condition. Coughing and vomiting have disturbed the action of his heart, and the condition of his lungs seems to make recovery impossible, but he keeps up his courage and endeavors to keep up the spirits of his wife and attendants.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—At 7:30 it was stated there has been a very slight improvement in Sheridan's condition this afternoon. Doctors are now in consultation.

8:30—It has just been ascertained that General Sheridan had another recurrence of heart trouble this afternoon, but it is stated he is resting easy now.

8:[illegible]0—Dr. N. S. Lincoln has been called in the case and is now in consultation with the other doctors.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An official bulletin issued at 10 p. m. says: General Sheridan had another severe attack this afternoon. He has recovered very imperfectly, and his condition causes the greatest apprehension. At the request of Dr. O'Reilly, Dr. Pepper, professor of clinical medicine and provost of the Pennsylvania university of Pennsylvania has been telegraphed for and will arrive here about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—General Sheridan's condition has been growing worse and worse, and to-night the hope that he would be able to rally has well nigh been abandoned. There have been several recurrences of heart trouble, and each attack has apparently left him weaker than the previous one, and it is becoming more and more difficult to rally him. His breathing has become labored and heavy and the lungs are getting more and more oedematous. The presence of oedema has also been again noticed in the legs, and this indicates that the circulation of blood is growing more feeble. General Sheridan remains perfectly conscious and rational and suffers no pain except that arising from difficulty in breathing. The action of the heart varies constantly. Sometimes the heart will be acting with a good deal of vigor and the next moment the whole situation will be changed and its action will become fluttering and weak.

Dr. Lincoln, who was called in for consultation, said this evening: "The treatment has been successful, and I think the physicians have managed the case admirably. But for the promptness of action of those who have attended him he would have died at various times during his illness. He has been kept up so far, but it is difficult to say how much longer it can be done. It is becoming more and more difficult all the time."

WASHINGTON, June 1, 8 a. m.—No perceptible change in Sheridan's condition, but he appears quite weak when awake.

The Prohibition Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The galleries were crowded when Chairman St. John rapped the prohibition convention to order. The first business of the morning was the report of the committee on rules, which recommended that sessions of the convention be from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6 o'clock. The debate will be confined to five minutes to each delegate, no delegate to speak more than once on each question, votes be taken by call of states, absent delegates to be voted in proportion to those present, nominating speeches to be confined to one for each state for each office. The remaining recommendations were unimportant.

The convention immediately proceeded to get into a tangle on the rule limiting debate on the suffrage question, those interested in this proposed plank in the platform objecting seriously to so circumscribing debate. The rules were finally adopted as reported. A special motion by a New York delegate to limit the debate on the suffrage plank to three hours of ten minutes each was defeated, and the report of the committee on finance was presented. It recommends the adoption of the national committee's plank, already formulated, for an assessment by states, with the additional provision that voluntary contributions be taken in the convention. The report was adopted.

The convention next proceeded to the collection of voluntary contributions, and there was seen one of those enthusiastic occurrences so peculiar to prohibition conventions. Contributions were received in amounts ranging from $2000 down, and aggregated $25,000. One thousand dollars was contributed by R. H. McDonald, of California, who was before the convention of 1884 for head of the ticket. A delegate from Portland, Oregon, pledged $[illegible],000 from his state. California's aggregated $2000.

After a song by a colored quartette it was announced that the convention was invited to adjourn to Music Hall at Cincinnati Friday evening to attend a ratification meeting, at which Governor St. John and other prohibition leaders are expected to speak. The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The prohibition convention nominated Clinton B. Fisk for president by acclamation.

Following the nomination of president the day was taken up in adopting a platform and appointing a national committee.

France and Austria.

PARIS, May 31.—Goblet announced in the chamber of deputies that Austria had assured the French ambassador at Vienna that malevolent intention towards France must not be attributed to the speech of Von Tisza. This explanation was made in reply to an interpellation by M. Reach who characterized Tisza's language as discourteous and contrary to international comity. Goblet said further that Count Kalnoky had expressed deep regret for the incident, and declared that neither the government nor himself intended to affront France. Austria, he said, desires to maintain excellent relations between the countries. Herr Von Tisza, the Hungarian prime minister, afterward disclaimed any intention to wound French feeling. In conclusion Goblet said: "We are bound to believe the declarations of Count Kalnoky and Von Tisza to be sincere, and it now depends on the latter to dispel any misunderstanding that remains. France's policy is essentially pacific. She does not seek adventures. She is occupied with her own affairs. If neighboring states adopt measures prejudicial to our interests we do not waste words in useless recrimination, but want to take our own time in the steps necessary. Everyone will admit this policy benefits the dignity and interest of France." Goblet's remarks were greeted with applause.

Railroad Collision.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 31.—While a work train on the Cheyenne and Northern was repairing a washout near Bordeau, 84 miles north of here, the northbound passenger, running at full speed, collided with the engine of the work train, completely wrecking both. John Hader, passenger conductor, John Mayhew, passenger brakeman, and Charles Reem, fireman, were instantly killed. Chris Madsen, engineer of the work, and Engineer Brooks of the passenger, were bruised and scalded, will probably die. Several others were injured, not seriously.

A Land Question Decided.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The secretary of the interior to-day decided in the case of Coe and Carter that the first section of the act of June 15, 1880, does not authorize the purchase and entry of unoffered public lands by trespassers, and the purchase of such lands does not condone trespasses committed upon them. By request the attorney general has instituted suit against Coe and Carter for trespass and to procure cancellation of patents for lands which they were wrongfully allowed to purchase along the line of the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming, Utah and Nebraska for the value of railroad ties cut by them for sub-contractors on said lands and delivered in their names to the Union Pacific Railroad company.

A Congressional Contest.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The house committee on elections to-day took up consideration of the contested election case of Sullivan vs. Felton, of the Fifth California congressional district. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, made the opening argument in favor of Mr. Sullivan's right to the seat.

Navy Yard for the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Mitchell's joint resolution providing for the appointment by the secretary of the navy of a commission composed of three competent naval officers to select a suitable site for a naval station, navy yard and docks on the Pacific coast was to-day taken up in the senate, and after being defended by Mitchell, who presented a lengthy letter from the admiral of the navy in its support, was passed.

MANITOU PARK.

A Delightful Summer Resort Coming Into Notice.

El Paso county will soon have the greatest number of summer resorts of any locality in the west, each of which will possess some characteristics of scenery and advantages of location not found in the others. Among these resorts, Manitou Park will occupy a prominent and leading position. For the past eight or ten years it has been the favorite resort of a number of Colorado Springs people, but its reputation has been gradually extending and this year the prospects for a most successful season are unusually good.

The park proper is situated twenty miles from Manitou and seven miles from Manitou Park station, on the Colorado Midland railway. It is about ten miles long and has an average width of about three quarters a mile. A small mountain stream flows through the park from south to north, and in some places along it good fishing can be had. The park is dotted with small farms, and resembles an open mountain valley. The roads running through and across it are in excellent condition, and there are many beautiful drives from which fine views can be obtained.

The mountains surrounding it are heavily timbered and abound in all kinds of small and large game. The park is easily accessible and the drive to it from Manitou or from the station is one of the finest in this locality.

Mr. H. G. Thornton, the proprietor of the Manitou Park hotel, has made the most thorough and elaborate preparations to accommodate visitors to the park. The hotel which is one of the largest log buildings in the state is comfortably furnished throughout. In connection with the hotel are five cottages, all furnished, four of which Mr. Thornton will rent to parties for the summer, who will board at the hotel, and the fifth he will reserve for lodging purposes. These cottages are supplied with water which is conveyed to them in pipes.

In connection with the hotel, Mr. Thornton has a livery stable, with accommodations for forty head of horses. He is prepared to furnish guests at the hotel with saddle or driving horses, and has a large number of vehicles in the stable. Parties wishing to take their own horses to the park can procure board for them at the stable.

The hotel is situated on a commanding and attractive eminence, with the cottages arranged in the form of a semicircle around it. A stage will meet all the day trains on the Midland and guests can receive their mail daily. The culinary department will be in charge of the same cook whom Mr. Thornton has employed for several years past. He was formerly the chief cook at Charpiot's hotel at Denver. Those who visited the hotel last year can testify that its table accommodations were excellent and far above the average of those generally found at Rocky mountain summer resorts.

Among those who will occupy cottages at the park during the summer are Mr. A. F. Carpenter and family, Mrs. E. Gwynne and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Glockner, Col. W. T. De Forest and Mr. O. Metcalf and family, all of this city. A number of Colorado Springs and Denver parties have engaged rooms at the hotel.

Mr. A. E. Lyons will have the sole management of the hotel during the season. He formerly had charge of the Mountain house at Cresson, Pa., and was until recently connected with Younger's noted hotel at Pittsburg. He will spare no efforts to add to the comfort and pleasure of the guests at the hotel.

Last summer Mr. Thornton associated himself in partnership with Mr. Gordon Land, an experienced pisciculturist. These gentlemen constructed three large ponds fifty yards long, one lake covering fourteen acres, and twenty-two small ponds. They stocked them last summer with trout, which they have been supplying to the Leadville and Colorado Springs markets for some time. Brigham & Herman of this city receive consignments of the trout on Wednesday of each week. A short time ago Messrs. Thornton and Land put into the ponds over 100,000 small speckled trout, which will be ready for the market next winter. Sufficient large trout are now in the ponds to supply the hotel table during the summer.

Wednesday, about 7 o'clock, quite a serious runaway occurred on the Manitou road just beyond the city limit. Two men were coming towards the city, driving a fast horse, which they had considerable trouble in managing. At a narrow place in the road the animal made a vicious plunge and ran into the ditch. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown violently out, and one of them sustained a severe injury in the leg.

COURT OF ST. JAMES.

Clive Logan Jeans About the Legation at London.

Interesting Reminiscences of Old-Time Ministers.

Causes of James Russell Lowell's Social Popularity.

Unpardonable Existence of the American Diplomatist.

LONDON, May 5, 1888.

Of the hundreds of good precepts taught us in childhood how few are ever laid to heart by men, and put in practise at the moment when they might be of surpassing value! Even in adult life we generally fail to derive advantage from experience of others, but foolishly plunge into a vortex of circumstances, from which quite as wise persons as ourselves have extricated themselves with difficulty only to find the annoyances as great as, if not greater than, was carefully represented to us beforehand.

All the returned diplomatists and consuls of the United States who are still in the metropolis or who assemble at Washington during the office seeking rush at the beginning of a new administration, and preach the doctrine of "don't" to the wild horses hungry for place, what a piteous and edifying discourse the office seekers would be privileged to hear!

Oh, for a voice of superhuman eloquence to tell of that heart sickness which a recalled diplomatist or consular officer feels when he returns home to America, without one hundred dollars to rub against another in his pocket, as a saving of the past years, and finds the place of those whom he left perhaps behind him in the race of life now prosperous, comfortable and happy! So and so, who used to stand in a store and live at a cheap boarding house, is at present in business for himself, occupies one of the most elegant residences in the town or village, is looked up to as a prominent citizen, a man of importance; another has gone west or to California and got on famously; others are variously settled in positions which their talents have enabled them to gain and keep all, except those who have gone over to the majority or are hopeless lifers or tramps, are securely and more, in life, and not drifting miserably at middle age. One of the worst features of the case is that the exile has learned to love his chain. Life in the United States no longer pleases as it did and shows. The most trifling difference of custom annoys the returned civil servant, and this is the case with all Americans who have lived long abroad. The member, with a groan of disgust at my own absurdity, now on returning from Europe after a long absence, was offended in America at what, think you? The size of the postage stamps. I had been for years in a country where postage stamps were small, and the large sized postage stamps of our blessed land seemed to my critical eye too much of a mockery, so much too much of a mockery that for a time I felt the weight of those postage stamps even in my ridiculous dreams.

But I set out to give reminiscences, not to preach homilies. David Copperfield, remember, you tell's matters with his own knowledge, and other matters gleaned of a moderate period to himself from credible authority. In this latter manner I knew Stevenson, United States minister to the court of St. James's. I have have just looked in the American Library of Universal Knowledge and find no record of Stevenson. Yet he must have been a man of considerable importance, as he held the post of minister at London. He was also very wealthy. How often has his palatial residence in Portland Place been pointed out to me as the scene of countless festivities of an almost regal character by aged persons who, when young, were privileged to participate in them! The great American bankers in London at that time were the Bates Brothers, of Boston, who were affiliated then, and claims are now absorbed by the Barings.

The late Chevalier Wikoff was attached in a secretarial position to Stevenson's embassy when a young man. He was a Philadelphian of good family and some fortune, which he speedily lost or squandered on reaching manhood.

Henry Wikoff must have been, in his youth, a fascinating individual. His figure, even in extreme old age, was really noble. And after all, "a fine figure of a man"—to use an English colonialism—is what catches a woman's fancy. His face could scarcely ever have been open to the charge of beauty, because there was something wrong with his eyes. The malicious used to say it was his influence with the editor Bennett to this circumstance. Bennett squinted inwardly; Wikoff had outward strabismus. Bennett's gamey eye investigated his nose, Wikoff's turned round the corner to see after his left ear. Eyes of a feather, winks together.

Henry Wikoff was never openly attached to the diplomatic service after Minister Stevenson's decease or office. But it must not be forgotten that Wikoff was believed to be in the secret service of the government during a period of thirty years or more. He gave out innuendos to the effect that he had been employed secretly not only by the United States government but also by Russia, France and England. While General Sickles was minister to Spain Wikoff betook himself to that romantic country, and after a delightful sojourn therein returned to London apparently in good financial case, and decorated with the order of Isabella the Catholica. This bore with it a title equivalent to English knighthood, and many people were in the habit of addressing Wikoff as "Sir Henry." He said Queen Isabella had given it to him for distinguished services to Spain in the foreign press. The circumstance is not without parallel. The late emperor of Russia decorated the late George Wilkes with the order of Saint Stanislaus as a recognition of Wilkes's series of articles in the Spirit of the Times, entitled "The Land is the Sea," a paradox illustrating the advantages of railway traffic over ocean traveling, and showing Russia's power to dispense with a seaboard.

The common saying is that poverty is no crime, but for a United States minister in London it is. This was General Schenck's trouble. The round the official salary to small for his requirements, and he endeavored to increase it by entering the field of financial speculation. The Emma mine brought Schenck to grief socially and politically. I understand however, that that enterprise or another of cognate character furnishes enough income for the ex-minister to spend his declining years in comfort in Washington. Mrs. Schenck has two daughters; unmarried young ladies enough. They made no mark in London society. Their father stated, as some sort of palliation or disclaimer to enrich himself, that life in London was dearly dear, the presentation dresses of his two daughters having cost $700.

One social feature marked Schenck's reign. He moved into London society on Mrs. Hicks Lord, then traveling under the first part of her name only. Schenck introduced her everywhere, supported by the presence of her daughters, and the rumor soon flew about that the American minister was going to marry his fellow countrywoman. She was a widower. Nothing probably was further from their thoughts in those pleasant days than that both would soon shuffle off social coils in London; one from too much Mary Jane—the other from too much Jones.

Minister Welsh of Pennsylvania was United States minister in London during a very short term. He never seemed to like the office, and many often wondered why he accepted it. Several times I called at the embassy, then located in Mendips mansions, Victoria street, and always found Mr. Welsh either reading American letters or gazing at a map of the Pennsylvania railroad which hung over his desk. He was a tall, spare man with long gray whiskers and a sad, reserved manner. He was said to be exceedingly rich, but his manner of living in London was scarcely in accordance with this idea. He occupied a dreary furnished house in the West End, true, but not exactly in a fashionable part of it—and the honors of his temporary home were performed by his daughter. She was a tall, spare lady, a feminine more juvenile image of her father, and not very conversational. Her at homes were cold and formal in the extreme, and nothing but the performances of a vigorous pianist, turned on for the occasion, kept her visitors from freezing as they sat, stiffened out of rigid chairs in the uninteresting drawing room.

Lowell's Minister's term of office will always be memorable as having been contemporaneous with General Grant's visit to London on his trip round the world. The reputation of being opulent was a fiction to Mr. Pierrepont; and it was said in London that the entire thoroughfare called Pierrepont avenue in Brooklyn belonged solely to this fortunate gentleman. It was therefore a matter of surprise that for some time after Mr. Pierrepont's arrival in London he gave no social response to the countless invitations which were showered on himself and wife. The first grand party given by the Pierreponts was in honor of General Grant's arrival, and a wonderful gathering it was. Pierrepont was a pleasant sort of man, his wife a thoroughly society woman. She dressed magnificently and wore the jewels. They occupied a large mansion in Cavendish square, the property of Lady Cork. There was a rumor that Pierrepont was going to try to identify himself as a relation with the family of Earl Manvers, Baron Pierrepont, but nothing tangible came of the matter. I have heard that Pierrepont said, shortly before leaving London, that he had spent $100,000, irrespective of the salary, to keep up his official position during his tenure of office in London.

It is doubtful if any other American minister ever was or ever will be quite so popular in London society as James Russell Lowell. Everything was in his favor, even—I may say what seems a hard, worldly thing—the illness of his wife. This affliction absolved him from much social effort and expense, and enabled him to give his entire time—aside from the necessary duties of the office—to the cultivation of the society of congenial men. These were men of letters; men of rank; with each set of whom Lowell was thoroughly at home. His literary standing made him a man of importance in the world of letters, irrespective of the high dignity derived from his office; and his entire familiarity with the ries, punctilious formalities gave him the necessary glamour with aristocrats, to whom literature is but a small affair. Lowell's preliminary ministership at Madrid was the finest of training for the court of St. James'. He was greatly regretted at the Escurial, and I remember well with what a doleful face General Fairchild, who was sent to replace him, said to me when he observed: "So you are going to fill Lowell's post!" "Oh no, I shall only rattle round in it," an old joke, but amusingly reproduced. Lowell spoke the purest Castilian with elegance and fluency; Fairchild was not even acquainted with the French language—that volcanic of courts. There have been two or three secretaries within the period of my own personal observation who have remained through the terms of office of several London ministers. One of these was the late Mr. Moran; another was Mr. Jobbin. Mr. Moran began his labors at the embassy in a subordinate position, and by a gradual promotion became first secretary. I am unaware if he ever occupied *de jure* the position of chargé d'affaires, but he certainly did so *de facto*. This means more in London than the writing of one's signature to various documents to be forwarded to the state department; it means social standing of a very high grade. The minister being absent, the secretary is temporarily substituted on society's invitation cards, dinners, balls, country house visits, all claim the attention of the lucky secretary. He is in a world of high class business, of aristocratic pleasure. Mr. Moran was made a widower early in life, I believe, and never remarried. He was never, in my recollection, a handsome man, but he was an agreeable talker, and looked the gentleman in every situation. In England an established position will enable a man to get on without these advantages with them, his presence grates everlastingly. For fourteen years Moran and the American embassy in London were one and inseparable. No doubt he began to sing chaos with the frogs. "Ministers may come and ministers may go, but I stay on for ever." His long tenure of office gave him an established position on London society, which respects conservatism. The court and aristocracy began to look upon Moran as the permanent envoy of American minister, and perhaps supposed that the temporary provision which was made and withdrawn so frequently by our government, was consented to probably after trial, as not by no sample. In the midst of this delightful situation Moran's own recall arrived from Washington. He was horror-struck. Shall I ever forget the expression of his face as he exclaimed to me, "Fourteen years secretary at London, and now rewarded by the offer of a third-rate clerkship in the state department at $800 a year! Oh, how beautifully our government rewards faithful civil servants!"

To the indignity of a promotion down it, Mr. Moran, however, was not doomed to submit. Representations were made at Washington which resulted in the faithful secretary being sent as minister to Portugal, at a salary of $5000 per annum. Poor Moran was now unfortunately in a very bad state of health. He had a palsy which kept his head trembling like a Chinese mandarin's, and one of his arms was drawn up to his side, quite useless. He was scarcely better pleased with his post at Lisbon than he would have been with that at Washington. He wrote most doleful letters, containing hints of his exile from gay and brilliant London. Fear of future penury also took possession of him. I have heard that a few friends in the wealthy modern Babylon subscribed some thousands of pounds and bought an annuity for him which should secure him from want during his entire life. But this charitable matter was not accomplished without some remarks being made on the unseemly character of a subscription being set on foot for a man actually enjoying high honor and handsome emolument from the United States government. Moran returned to London upon leaving Lisbon, and after a long illness died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Major Nunn, who, although he was an Englishman, was for many years vice and deputy consul general of the United States at London.

OLIVE LOGAN.

An Indian Scare.

RAPID CITY, Dak., May 30.—An Indian scare has broke out in a new place—along Spring creek, in this county. The settlers are badly stampeded and some thirty or forty families came into town today seeking safety. As many more are said to have gone to Hermosa. This scare is caused by the experience of a rancher named Mike Quinn, who went on the reservation after some cattle. A party of Sioux from the Pine Ridge agency stopped him and would not allow him to remove his cattle. He was told to return about the middle of June and the Indians would help him to drive the cattle off the reservation. The spread the news along Spring creek and frightened the people badly. The demand for arms and ammunition continues. Nearly all the rifles in the city have been sold or loaned to ranchers living in East county, and all are supplied with ammunition.

Colorado's Delegates.

DENVER, May 30.—At the time the republican state convention elected delegates to Chicago it was generally understood the entire delegation were for Blaine. Since the publication of that gentleman's last letter positively refusing to permit his name to be used in the convention the Colorado delegation became divided as to choice. It is understood that Henry Wolcott, chairman of the delegation, will support Depew. William Hamill will use his influence to secure the nomination of Senator Teller. Bowers and Wingate are strong Gresham men. The remaining two delegates are now supporters of Harrison.

THE SERVE BROKEN.

Blaine Writes a Supplement to His Florence Letter.

Correcting a Misunderstanding of His Position.

His Withdrawal as a Candidate Without Conditions.

An Object Lesson Secured in His European Visit.

A Letter from Blaine.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Tribune of today published the following letter from Blaine:

PARIS, May 7.

To Whitelaw Reid, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—Since my return to Paris from southern Italy on the 8th inst. I have earnestly (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the national convention as the candidate for the presidency of the republican party. A single phrase of my letter of April 25th from Florence (which was decisive of everything and the personal power to decide) has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter (as it is now sought to be construed) to be the unconditional withdrawal of my name from the national convention. They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, consent to assume that position had I declined to represent the party in the presidential contest of '88. I feel now by silence or by sentence, by commission or omission, permit my name in any event to come before the convention I should incur the reproach of being unmanly with those who have always been candid with me. I speak therefore because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of trifling in a double sense with my word. Assuming that the presidential nomination could be by any possible chance offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of those most dear the impression that I had not been free from insincerity, and therefore I could not accept it at all. Misrepresentation or malice have no weight. But the just displeasure of friends cannot patiently endure.

In a political victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperiled only by lack of unity in counsel or by acrimonious contest over men. The issue of protection is one clearly stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power to enlighten protectionists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level; and in the end the rewards of the laborer everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home. Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

Blaine's Plans.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Herald's special correspondence advises from Paris that Blaine had been ill for several days from influenza. He contracted a chill at Saint Germain on Saturday afternoon. Two physicians were summoned to the Hotel Binda, one of whom pronounced him to be suffering from influenza and from malaria. At a late hour last night Blaine was much better. He will not be able to leave for London until Friday, when it is said he will join Andrew Carnegie and go north with him. Blaine has been given the refusal of a passage on the Cunard steamer which leaves Liverpool June 26.

A Significant Opinion.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Whitelaw Reid in answer to the question of a Commercial Gazette representative, "Would Blaine accept the nomination," said, "That's too hard a question. But I can tell you this, he certainly would not accept a nomination that was fought for. It must come spontaneously, unsought and unanimous or I am sure he would not take it. He does not want it. He might not take it under any circumstances. He certainly would not take it unless the overwhelming desire for his candidacy should be so manifested that he was nominated without opposition in the convention or heartburning among the friends of other candidates." The Commercial Gazette says editorially: This remark, which we have carefully verified, is coming from one so close to Blaine as Reid, of unusual significance.

The Great Eastern Storm.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Disparaties received this morning show that destructive rain storms prevailed all through Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska Sunday and yesterday. In Illinois considerable damage was done to crops, and a number of cattle and horses were killed by hail. In Iowa the rain descended in torrents and the hail was terrific. The hail stones were as large as eggs and were piled up on the ground from two to four feet deep in places. The damage to crops and fruits is very heavy. In Nebraska two children were drowned while crossing a little stream which had grown into a torrent by the heavy rains. Near Sioux City, Iowa, the Missouri river is again on a rampage, doing great damage. In Kansas small grains were hurt. Hail fell with great force, tearing the shingles off of houses and cutting live stock till they were covered with blood.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., May 29.—Twenty business blocks were unroofed and the Baptist church badly damaged here yesterday afternoon. Only two or three persons were injured. Heavy rain added to the damage. Windows were broken by hundreds. The storm swept violently eastward through southern New York, felling trees and doing general damage. A church and several buildings were wrecked at Allentown and many of the derricks in the Allegheny field were blown down.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The storm which swept over eastern Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon was of a very destructive character and the aggregate loss to buildings, crops, and railroad and telegraph lines will foot up many thousand dollars. Several lives were sacrificed and a number of persons injured. About Point Pleasant, and Huntington, West Virginia, at Canton, Ohio, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and through the city of Pittsburg, the storm was particularly severe, the rain falling in torrents, while the wind was very violent.

Near Ravenswood Mr. and Mrs. William Howe were killed by lightning while sitting in their home. At Charlestown, W. Va., Mrs. Robert Salmon was killed by a falling tree. At Bridgeport, Ohio, the five-year-old son of Joseph Howe was caught by a rush of water in a narrow ravine and drowned. Two companions made a narrow escape. At Beverly, Ohio, a railroad flagman named Castle, was killed while endeavoring to manage a train during the storm. At Canton, Ohio, houses were lifted from their foundations and the steeples of several churches were wrecked. The south towing of the new dam under which works, two hundred feet in length, and three stories high, was blown down, and is a total wreck, and the Denker water works were badly damaged.

At Oil City the roof of the Arlington hotel was blown off and the guests rushed from the building in a frantic state. Titusville also suffered severely. Frank Brechlell, of Pleasantville, crossing Pine creek bridge in a buggy, was blown over into the water. The vehicle was reduced to splinters and the horse killed, possibly one hundred yards away. About this city the storm was not so heavy, but dispatches from many other points represent hailstones as large as hens' eggs, telegraph lines are down badly, and in many places the railroad tracks are covered with debris from the hills. The damage to orchards has been particularly heavy, many trees in the region visited by the hail being stripped of every leaf, and other crops suffered in corresponding degree. The total loss will probably reach several hundred thousands of dollars.

Cleveland as a Reformer.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, today, George William Curtis, who presided, was reelected president for the coming year. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the people throughout the country on the profound interest awakened in civil service reform. Encouragement was felt for the progress and prospects of the cause. In many instances, however, it must be acknowledged, that the civil reform law had been used by adherents of the administration who were not in sympathy with it. "The change in the unclassified service," the resolution continues, "in the past year has been so great as to forecast its practically complete partisan reconstruction by the close of the administration." It regarded the fact as the loss of a great opportunity by the president and a public misfortune. Neither the welfare of the service nor any public advantage whatever has been shown to demand so general a change, and it could be attributed only to partisan pressure for wholly partisan objects, which the president has unfortunately not resisted. Disregard of notorious and flagrant defiance of the executive circular of July 21, '86, warning certain officers of the government against pernicious activity in politics, and the president's letter of November 2, '87, advocating the choice of a particular candidate in a municipal election seriously discredited the cause of reform and merited the public condemnation which it had received. The severe judgment of the public in these matters was a hopeful sign of reform. The enlistment of office holders for the benefit of faction was a perversion of the purposes of parties and pernicious. The presidential term of four years was prolific of intrigue. The resolutions close with recommendation of the adoption of the merit system of appointment to office in penal, reformatory and educational institutions of the principal cities, and that the league extends its work of inquiry into the principles of candidates for office.

Prohibition Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—As the hour for opening the prohibition national convention approached delegates began to gather in Tomlinson hall, which had been tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and mottoes for the occasion. The first occurrence to excite general applause was the entrance of the New Jersey Young Men's Prohibition League, bearing a golden crown of huge proportions. Cheer followed cheer in quick succession as the audience caught sight of the representatives of the state from which the probable head of the ticket hails.

It was 11:25 before Chairman Dickie of the national committee rapped the convention to order and invited officers of the W. C. T. U. to the platform with members of the national committee. Chairman Dickie then invited past nominees of the party to the platform, and as those present came in sight the audience broke into loud applause, which was redoubled when St. John came forward.

Formal organization of the convention was then proceeded with. Rev. E. C. Dejano was elected temporary chairman. Colonel Ryker of Indianapolis made an address of welcome, to which Chairman Dejano replied on behalf of the convention. The remainder of the temporary organization was then effected. Delegate Needham, of Kansas, then stepped forward and presented Chairman Dejano with a gavel made from the wood of the telegraph pole upon which Governor St. John was hanged in effigy November 7th, '85, at Topeka. Governor St. John then made a few remarks upon how it feels to be hanged in effigy. The convention then settled down to business, and the roll of states and territories was called for naming members of the committees on credentials, permanent organization, resolutions and rules. An adjournment was then taken until 3 p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—After effecting a permanent organization with ex-Governor St. John chairman and adopting the report of the committee on credentials, adjourned till 9 to-morrow morning.

Memorial Day.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration day was warm and cloudy. Business was almost entirely suspended and flags flying at half mast. The procession was very large, and thousands of people thronged the streets through which it passed. President Cleveland breakfasted with Secretary Whitney and his family at 7 o'clock. Shortly after 9 o'clock the president, accompanied by the chairman of the G. A. R. memorial committee, entered an open carriage and were driven to the head of the procession. Following in other carriages were Secretary Endicott, ex-Mayor Grace, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont. When the head of the procession reached the reviewing stand on Madison square, the president alighted. As the president appeared on the stand he was greeted with cheers from a throng of people who filled the square. When the Richmond Grays passed the president every man saluted and the colors were dipped. The president, bowed in response, and the crowd of spectators cheered the southerners. There were fifteen divisions of Grand Army posts. All of them saluted the president. The floral division, which was the last of the procession, contained forty large trucks filled with flowers to be placed on the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries. The absence of Mayor Hewitt from the reviewing stand excited much comment among Grand Army men. He says he was not invited but the Grand Army say he was, and that his knowledge of the fact that he had excited their resentment by his treatment kept him away.

OBSERVANCE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed in the usual manner in this city to-day. All executive departments and business were practically suspended. The military parade in the morning, in which regular troops, militia and G. A. R. men participated, attracted a large number of spectators. The weather was good, and the exercises of a unusual impressive character.

Rawlins Post, G. A. R., decorated the Rawlins statue and Rawlins tomb in the congressional cemetery, Kit Carson Post, the equestrian statue of Jackson and Washington; Lincoln Post, Lincoln's statue at the city hall and Peace monument; Farragut Post, the Scott statue; Meade Post, Thomas' statue and Greenough's and Washington; Reynolds Post, the Dupont statue; Garfield Post, Garfield's statue; Sumner Post, McPherson's statue; Sumner post, the emancipation statue in Lincoln park and Green statue, and Farragut Post the Farragut statue.

The revolutionary heroes, as well as the soldiers of the late war, were remembered to-day. The statue of Chief Justice Marshall, in the capitol grounds, was also decorated. Some one remembered Chief Justice Marshall had served with distinction as an officer in the revolutionary army, and so his statue was accorded the honor of decoration.

At Arlington, after the decoration of graves, orations were delivered by Senators Palmer and Manderson. At the tomb of General Logan, Representative Mason of Illinois made an eloquent address. Public ceremonies were held and prayer was offered for the speedy recovery of General Sheridan.

To-day being the anniversary of the capture of Boonville, Miss., by General Sherman, then in command of his first expedition in 1862, the district commandery of the loyal legion, through Recorder General Massey, gave him a basket of choice and rare roses, with a note conveying their affection and best wishes and the hope that as he was victorious twenty-six years ago, he would be in his present struggle.

THE DAY AT GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—Memorial day was appropriately observed here. Hon. H. H. Parsley of Michigan was orator of the day at the national cemetery.

A Dishonest Trustee.

OMAHA, May 30.—Judge Wakeley decided the case of Frank in Robinson, of California, vs. A. D. Jones, of Omaha, in favor of the plaintiff, and he will eventually gain possession of two hundred thousand dollars. Robinson was a soldier in the Mexican war and entitled to a government warrant for 160 acres of land. He authorized Jones in '59 to locate land for his benefit. He then went to the Pacific coast. Jones located the land and held possession of it by virtue of a forged assignment from Robinson. In '68 Jones sold the land for the Union Pacific old grounds, and invested the proceeds in Omaha property in his own name. Robinson remained in ignorance at this time until '86, when he brought suit. Jones was held to be simply trustee for Robinson. Jones will appeal.

Methodist Conference.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder was made honorary secretary of the board of education. Omaha was selected for the place of meeting of the next general conference and a committee of seven appointed to confer with the Omaha churches. It was decided that during the month of October or November, 1890, elections be held in the various churches throughout the union that each member over 21 years of age be given a vote relative to the admission of women as lay delegates. The result to be sent to the annual conference in '89. The remainder of the session was then taken up in discussion of the report about uniformity of public worship.

Reducing Expenses.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—General Manager Roswell Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has issued a letter to the heads of departments ordering reduction of their wages to a minimum. In an interview to-night, Manager Miller said this was done to cut down expenses on account of shrinkage of traffic revenues, but he was unable to say how many employes would be cut off until returns came in.

A RUSSIAN TITLE.

Explanation of a Rank Not Generally Understood.

Present Russian Grand Dukes and Their Occupations.

The Czar's Uncles and Brothers and Their Children.

Facts of Peculiar Interest Concerning Their Wives.

MOSCOW, May 5, 1888.

Everybody who ever heard of Russia is supposed to be acquainted with the title of grand duke. But there is scarcely any doubt that a good many of those who know the term only through text books on Russia possess a very imperfect idea of the real significance of the word. After the titles of tsar and tsarevitch the emperor's eldest son and heir apparent to the throne the title of grand duke is the highest in the empire. Grand dukes are always sons and grandsons of a reigning emperor and, of course, therefore the first of the grand dukes is the tsar himself and the second his eldest son. But these two personages are never called otherwise than as already mentioned before—tsar and tsarevitch.

The grand dukes at present number about thirty. They stand at the head of the Russian nobility and as they are connected with the tsar and the aristocracy being intimate with the first and associating with the second they are at the very top of the Russian *grand monde*. In respective courts are so many centres where the leaders of Russian society congregate or their entrance into the great court is the entrance to the tsar's circle.

Among the grand dukes to day the strongest men are the three uncles of the reigning emperor, brothers of the late emperor Alexander. They are Constantine Nicolaevitch, Nicolas Nicolaevitch and Nicolas Nicolaevitch. It will be noticed that a grand duke, just like the humblest citizen in Russia, is known only by his own name accompanied by that of his father, thus in the above three cases Nicolaevitch means son of the Emperor Nicolas.

Constantine Nicolaevitch was during Alexander's reign for a long time president of the council of state, the legislative body of Russia, and had a considerable influence on the general policy of the empire, especially in all matters relating to the progress of the empire. Since the reign of the present tsar he has lost all his influence and all his offices and now resides on a beautiful estate in the Crimea near Orianda close to Livadia, the favorite seat of the late tsar. It is rumored that his seclusion there is not altogether voluntary.

In regard to the grand duke Constantine it is necessary to say that he is very ambitious and dreamt of a throne. It is well known that he would follow his father on the throne. The Czar Alexander was born at a time when his father Nicolas was not yet heir apparent, whilst Constantine saw the light after Nicolas had become tsarevitch through the abdication of his brother Constantine, the eldest brother of Alexander. They are Constantine Nicolaevitch, Nicolas Nicolaevitch and Nicolas Nicolaevitch. It will be noticed that a grand duke, just like the humblest citizen in Russia, is known only by his own name accompanied by that of his father, thus in the above three cases Nicolaevitch means son of the Emperor Nicolas.

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The present emperor never liked Constantine Nicolaevitch and does not regret his absence from St. Petersburg. But he is very fond of Constantine's wife, the Grand Duchess Alexandra Iosifovna, who was once most beautiful, and has transmitted her beauty to her daughter Queen Olga of Greece. However she is still much admired for her right mind and is a lady manner. She and her husband are still favorably remembered for the generous way in which they patronized art and literature.

Nicolas Nicolaevitch succeeded his brother Constantine in the dignity of president of the council of state. He is also field marshal and at the head of the whole cavalry force of the army. During the Turco-Russian war of 1877-78 this grand duke was commander in chief of the Russian army which operated in Asia Minor. Before and after the war he was for a long time governor of the Caucasus where he owns an estate famous for its forest of Boriom.

The third uncle of the czar, Nicolas Nicolaevitch, is the older. Russian field marshal. He is a soldier and horseman by excellence, and is very much liked by the army. Being very tall and handsome he represents a most striking appearance on horseback at the head of his troops. The grand duke Nicolas was commander in chief of the Russian army that crossed the Danube during the last war, but it must be admitted that he added but little to his military reputation by his exploits.

Nicolas Nicolaevitch is prodigal, and his private fortune has greatly suffered in consequence. His estates are now administered by a council, whose chief occupation is the paying off of the grand duke's numerous debts. This very strict council allows the imperial spendthrift but a very modest income, and with good reason, for Nicolas Nicolaevitch still has a great weakness for ballet girls and actresses, one of whom accompanied him to Turkey.

After the three uncles of the present czar come his four brothers, the eldest of whom is the Grand Duke Wladimir Alexandrovitch, commander of the guards, and intimate friend of the emperor. It is said and not without foundation, that he has considerable influence on all affairs of state. Wladimir Alexandrovitch has been mentioned as a possible regent of the empire in case of a catastrophe, but I do not think that any project of the kind has ever been seriously contemplated. He is president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, and is a true patron of all artists, particularly of painters.

The Grand Duke Wladimir is married to the German duchess of Mecklenburg, Maria Pavlovna, this being the first instance in Russian history of the wife of one of our grand dukes not changing her Lutheran religion for the orthodox creed, as prescribed by the organic laws of the empire. Maria Pavlovna's example has since been followed by other princesses, as for example, the Princess of Hesse, daughter of Princess Alice, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, who, on wedding the Grand Duke Sergius, remained Protestant. The exception in favor of Maria Pavlovna was made at the particular request of the late Emperor William, but this new departure is still discussed in Russia with a very marked feeling, particularly by the clergy and the common people.

Maria Pavlovna is a handsome and clever woman, but she is regarded with considerable disfavor in this country because of her strong sympathies for her native land and in consequence is considered at court to be a foreigner. This is the only case of the kind that exists in the imperial house of Russia. The other princesses and duchesses have become subjects of the czar. For a time it was thought that Maria Pavlovna was carrying on a clandestine correspondence with Prince Bismarck, of whom she is known to be a great admirer. This correspondence, if it was ever discovered, was even said to have been discovered. The unfortunate grand duchess was even represented as a German spy in the letters on St. Petersburg Society published a short time ago by Count Paul Vasili in the Nouvelle Revue. But I do not believe it. It is to be true it would be too dangerous a game even for a grand duchess to play at.

The second brother of the czar, the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, is the admiral of the Russian fleet. He is very active, a good seaman, and extremely popular. He is very tall, has regular features and the light complexion of a Swede. Most of these pilgrims belong to the poorer classes of society. Thanks to the grand dukes' efforts, the price of the journey from Moscow to Jaffa and back is only about $40. The grand duke has thus become known and popular amongst the masses.

The youngest of the czar's brothers, Paul, has very delicate health and is scarcely ever seen anywhere. He generally spends his winters in Athens, where he is reported to have become desperately enamoured of Queen Olga's eldest daughter, who is said to be the handsomest of living princesses. But it is not probable that a marriage will be arranged between the young people, if only on account of their close relationship, Paul being the cousin of the queen of Greece. The canonic law of the Greek church does not permit marriage in such a case. A second obstacle is found in the fact that the pretty princess is said to have already promised her hand to Prince Albert of Wales.

We now pass to the minor grand duchesses, the children of those already mentioned, the most interesting of whom are the sons of the Grand Duke Constantine. They also seem to have inherited their father's cleverness.

Constantine Constantinovitch is consumptive and a good poet. Some of his verses appeared in the Russ. Viestnik. Mr. Katkoff's review, which must not be confounded with the late editor's famous Moscow Gazette. It is well known that Mr. Katkoff was extremely particular, it was only a choice few who contributed to the pages of his late periodical.

Another son of Constantine is Nicholas Constantinovitch, a quiet, remarkable young man, endowed with great natural gifts. Unfortunately, he has turned out badly. Some twelve years ago, when about twenty-five years old, he fell under the influence of an unfortunate passion for an American fair beauty of the demi-monde, and committed the theft to some very valuable jewels belonging to his mother, which she had used to decorate the image of a saint in the chapel. This act was looked upon with holy horror and ruined the young grand duke's career. He lost his title, all his rights, and is now residing in Turkestan under the name of Nicolas Romanoff, this being the family name of the imperial reigning house. His friends endeavor in extenuation of his conduct that he was possessed with the mental disease of kleptomania, but he received it, and had to undergo his fate and punishment. At the place where he now resides, he shows great energy, and devotes his time and talents to the development of local weaving, he owns a large silk factory which is doing an excellent business. He has also turned his attention to the encouragement of irrigation, which has done so much to advance the agricultural interests of the region. These irrigation works are called *aryk* in the local language. One important canal bears the grand duke's name, for it owes its origin to his enterprising spirit and its completion to his energy. He really does good to the country and is very much liked there. This admirable course of life will perhaps one day restore to him his title and position.

The eldest son of Nicholas, Nicolas Nicolaevitch, is the commander of the crack regiment of hussars of the Guard. The uniform of this body is most beautiful, red with ornaments of fur, so that the young grand duke is very conspicuous at the head of his regiment, the most admired at all parades.

The Grand Dukes Oldenburg, sons of Alexander, also only sister, also deserve some mention here. They were four in number but Sergius was killed, during a reconnaissance in the last war, by a stray bullet. The three surviving brothers are noted for their extremely thorough education and attractive manners. The eldest, particularly, is a true type of a grand seigneur. He resides at present in Paris and is married to a Russian lady famous for her beauty and cleverness, the Princess of Beauharnais. The second brother, George, married the sister of the decorated Russian General Skobeloff. She is a great favorite at the Russian court.

I do not think I have omitted in my review of the Russian grand duchess any one of importance. Those whom I have not mentioned, are either too young or too insignificant to merit special attention. Each grand duke receives from the state a sum amounting to 200,000 roubles a year, or about $80,000. Most of them have also large private fortunes. With such wealth, an excellent education and the looks of the Russian grand dukes are able to lead a pleasant life and to play a prominent part in the *grand monde*. But it thus not be supposed that they are of any political importance. The national veneration for the czar and his authority are so considerable and supreme that in comparison with him all the grand dukes are pygmies surrounding a giant. P. S.

A Detective Triumph.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 26.—William E. Jones, who is wanted by the Continental Oil company of Denver, Colorado, and for whom a reward of $500 was offered, was captured at Newport, Tenn., yesterday. He was playing the role of a country boy and acting as carrier on a star mail route.

DENVER, May 26.—Wm. Jones, who was captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to day, was at one time reporter on the Denver Tribune and subsequently bookkeeper of the Continental Oil company. About a year ago he absconded, leaving a wife and child in destitute circumstances. His accounts were short nearly $500. He had been identified in various places along time and was an expert safe worker.

Dr. Moore on his Muscle.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Dr. D. H. Moore, president of the Denver university, got into a discussion with one of the ushers at the Methodist conference yesterday. The cause of the wrangle was not apparent, but every one near the divine was electrified by the usher succinctly characterizing Dr. Moore as "a dirty loafer." The delegate from Denver argued no further, but immediately slapped the usher across the face, then he passed on to his seat.

Denver Times Sold.

DENVER, May 26.—The following appeared at the head of the editorial column of the Times this evening:

The undersigned, having sold his interest in the Times to Mr. W. F. Griffith, takes this occasion to heartily thank his friends for the very many kind favors bestowed upon him in the past, and asks for a continuance of the same in favor of Mr. Griffith, who will take possession on Monday.

(Signed) FRANK L. WOODBURY.

A Factory Blown Down.

CANTON, May 28.—A wind and rain storm this afternoon blew down a portion of the newly-erected factory building of the Denver Watch Case company, causing a loss of $50,000.

BLAINE'S CANDIDACY.

Blaine Sent by the Sun's European Correspondent.

Manley the Maine Editor Working for Blaine's Nomination.

He Says there is no Reason to Suppose he Would Decline.

Senator Hoar Selected to Present Senator Sherman's Name.

Blaine and Conkling.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Sun's special correspondent in Paris cables that in the course of conversation with Blaine yesterday, the story circulating in some papers to the effect that Blaine had written a letter to Roscoe Conkling during the campaign of 1884 that it had been written by the republican national committee, and that Mr. Conkling received it he would have answered it in an open letter cordially supporting the republican ticket was referred to Blaine, who said that there was not the slightest truth in the story; that there had been no personal intercourse between him and Conkling either by speech or letter for twenty-two years, and that Blaine has refrained absolutely from public or private speech concerning Conkling. Blaine added that he had freely given his high estimate of Conkling's ability as an orator and statesman in his "Twenty Years in Congress."

Blaine's Candidacy.

BOSTON, May 26.—Joseph A. Manley, Blaine's attorney and chairman of the Maine state republican committee, arrived tonight from Augusta and will undertake to Washington to hold consultation with leading republican congressmen regarding Blaine's candidacy. "I am not going to forward Blaine's interests," said Manley to a correspondent, "in fact I do not think they need promoting. The country is alive for Blaine, and I think the movement has gone beyond his control. I know Blaine has no hand in the enthusiasm for him, but it is here and we must look at it as a fact. If the Blaine forces are marshaled at Chicago and mean to nominate him I propose to make things as pleasant as possible. After have talked over matters with the gentlemen more than now, but I will say from present indications there is strong pressure in favor of his nomination." Mr. Manley says there is not truth in the published statement that Blaine will positively decline the nomination at an early day. While his friends are adjuring to keep him silent Blaine is passive as regards his candidacy and will continue so up to the hour of the convention. He has never on any occasion given his friends to understand that he would not, accept if nominated, and from what is positively known it may be depended upon that he will not decline if the honor is thrust upon him.

Sherman's Sponsor.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A friend of Sherman is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the rumor that Ben Butterworth would present the Ohio candidate's name to the Chicago convention. This duty, it is said, will be performed by Senator Hoar, who is now preparing his speech. Should public business prevent him from leaving Washington at the time of the convention the task will be delegated to Governor Long, who is a forcible speaker.

A Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The house adjourned at 1:05. Republican members immediately held a caucus. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of republican members of the house that the committee on rules be instructed to report resolution assigning days for the consideration of a general pension legislation and that an order be made a continuing one until such legislation is disposed of. The caucus also decided to recommend the passage of the Blair educational bill, and is now discussing the tariff.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Late (9:30 p. m.) the republican house caucus has confined itself to a discussion of the general policy of the party.

Representative Dovey of Indiana made a speech earnestly urging republicans to combine in an effort to force the democrats to make a decided stand on pension legislation. As a part of his plan he urged that the bill to remove restrictions upon the payment of arrears of pensions be made a party issue if possible, and that democrats be placed in a position of antagonizing this and other pension bills by refusing consideration for them. Dovey's remarks were well received and led to a number of other suggestions in the same line. The tariff question has not yet been specifically discussed by the caucus. The following is the pension legislation resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the house should make a special order for the consideration of general pension legislation at the earliest day practicable during the session, and that the committee on rules be requested to report a resolution to that end, said order to be a continuing order from day to day until all general pensions on legislation on the calendar shall be disposed of.

Houk, of Tennessee, then moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the committee on rules of the house of representatives should report a resolution making it in order as a matter of privilege to move the discharge of the committee on the educational bill and report to the house for consideration at the earliest practicable during this session.

Members of the ways and means committee next said before the caucus the form proposition made by Mills to dispense with debate on the tariff bill under the five-minute rule, and a long debate ensued. At the beginning several of the members favored acceptance of the proposition, but in the end they were induced to join in making the action of the caucus upon the subject unanimous. It was disclosed during the debate that the general sentiment of the caucus was that a republican tariff bill should be formulated which should fully and emphatically represent the republican policy of protection.

Kelley vigorously protested against the formation of any [illegible], and other members argued that it was not reasonable to require the minority party to submit a bill which necessarily would not fully meet the views of the members of that party but must be constructed with a view to securing sufficient strength for passage from the majority party.

Nelson of Minnesota, while urging the preparation of a bill, remarked that he "was not in love with the Mills bill," and added that Mills could be relied upon to give a republican majority this fall, regardless of the acts of the house on the tariff.

Finally Browne of Indiana offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the pending tariff bill be taken up and considered in committee of the whole under the five-minute rule in the usual way, section by section and paragraph by paragraph.

The caucus, which lasted four hours, then adjourned.

Fifteenth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A message was read from the president returning without his approval the bill appropriating $76,000 for a public building at Youngstown, Ohio.

Sherman said the people of Youngstown and its vicinity and the people of Ohio would be surprised at the character of the message just read. The people would expect the president to be impartial. Youngstown was one of the most flourishing towns of the United States with a population of 36,000 inhabitants and with a postal revenue of some $80,000. The reasons given in the president's message seemed to him to be a trifle—not a pretty phrase—he added. He understood that the president was in favor of a bill reported by the senator from Missouri (Vest) allowing a public building in a town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants, and for which he (Sherman) intended to vote when it was put in proper form. He disapproved of the way in which the veto power was asserted in small matters not affecting constitutional power nor any question of discretionary power. Congress, he said, ought to rise above such a level. With the utmost kindness to the president (for he liked him in many respects), he asserted that if this president was thus allowed to veto messages that were passed unanimously and where the principle was clear, congress would be abnegating its power and surrendering its authority.

Sherman's remarks were referred to by Vest and after considerable debate the message was referred to the committee of public buildings and grounds.

Vanderson from the committee on military affairs reported a bill to revive the grade of general of the United States army. He said that its purpose was to revive during the lifetime of the present lieutenant general of the army the grade of general of the army. Both of those grades were held close with the life of Lieutenant General Sheridan. He would not take up the time in referring to the occasions which made the bill a proper one for immediate consideration, and he therefore asked unanimous consent to have the bill now considered.

Berry objected, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Sherman moved that the senate do now proceed to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session.

The motion was agreed to and the presiding officer declared the senate was now in open executive session for consideration of the fisheries treaty, that the treaty was open to amendment, and that the senator from Maine (Frye) was entitled to the floor.

Frye essayed that the question now before the senate involved the dignity and honor of a great republic and the rights of its citizens. It could be observed by the president of the United States in making that in event of failure of the treaty he would resort to the law which congress had passed in such a way as should put in jeopardy and imperil destroy all the business interests of the great northwest. It could not be ratified by interviews furnished to the Boston Herald, nor by letters written to a banqueting party in New York in which it was declared that every man who opposed ratification of the treaty was either controlled by personal prejudice, by partisanship or by profound ignorance; nor by administration papers sneering and jeering by suggesting that it would be better to buy the Yankee fishermen and their fleet. The question before the senate was should citizens of the United States (fishermen, but still citizens) be protected against injustice and wrong and outrage inflicted by a neighboring nation, emboldened to do so only because protected under the aegis of a mighty power beyond the seas? Our country had not protected its fishermen, and so Canada commenced, by every conceivable outrage, wrong and injustice, to drive our vessels away. He declared the modus vivendi only secured to us upon payment of $4.50 per ton commercial privileges which we were already fully entitled to. He said the Canadians continued their outrages in season and out of season and the congress of the United States was just on the point of passing a retaliatory measure in response to a petition from the fishermen of New England when diplomacy was again resorted to, resulting in the treaty of '71. We had just emerged from a terrible conflict, during which Great Britain clearly desired that this country should be cut in two. She wanted a southern market, and she had not the slightest hesitation in regard to the rights. Referring to the settlement of the Alabama claims and the next fish treaty, Frye said: At last notice was given of the term nation of this treaty. Then if this great country had simply stood on its rights, this thing would have ended. There would have been peace and we would have had the rights we were entitled to. Secretary Bayard however, had an itching palm for diplomacy, and in delegated his very soul to be engaged in diplomatic correspondence. He was profoundly ignorant of the fishery matter then, as could be proved without the slightest difficulty, and he presumed the secretary himself would admit it. But there was a gentleman here, Sir Lionel West, who was not ignorant of the matter, and he persuaded Secretary Bayard it would be six months before congress met, that it was right in the midst of the fishing season, and that there would be conflicts between fishermen of the United States and Canada that would very likely lead to war with Great Britain, and Bayard said "What can I do? I will do anything that you say," and he issued the modus vivendi, clearly without any right to do it under the constitution. The president then recommended the appointment of a commission but the senate did not approve, and outrages against American vessels were recommenced.

Frye referred sarcastically to the meetings of plenipotentiaries in Washington and the result, and concluded: All that I have to say about this treaty is that it was the most disgraceful, humiliating and cowardly surrender which the American republic has ever made in its history, not excepting the treaty of 1842.

At this stage of his remarks Frye complained that the air was exceedingly oppressive, and suggested that if the senate would give its consent he would finish his speech to-morrow. There being some dissent to this, recess was taken for half an hour and the gallery doors and windows were ordered to be opened.

At the close of the recess the bill to revive the grade of general in the United States army was again taken up on motion of Vanderson.

Berry said he had objected to its consideration because he believed the bill should not pass. He did not believe this the proper time to legislate on the subject. He thought the judgment and reason of congress, not its sympathies, should be appealed to in legislation. It appeared to him the only object of the bill was to give $5000 more pay to the lieutenant general than he was receiving. He demanded the yeas and nays on its passage.

Vanderson rather sharply to Berry, and the bill then passed, yeas 34, nays 7, the negative votes being given by Senators Berry, Coke, Harris, Reagan, Salisbury, Vance and Wilson of Maryland.

Frye then resumed his argument against the fisheries treaty, dwelling at length on the headland theory and arguing it was never more than theory, that it had never been reduced to practice except in two cases when it was overruled, and that it would have remained settled had not Secretary Bayard reopened it.

Beck, having undertaken to controvert some of Frye's statements, the latter replied if Great Britain contended that she owned the United States of America, he supposed the senator from Kentucky would say there should be a treaty to settle the difficulty.

Beck—"I mean to say it is better to settle difficulties between friendly nations by negotiations than by war."

Frye—"If you yield everything and the other nation yields nothing, I deny it. I say a great republic like ours ought to stand for some time or other to stand for her rights." Applause in the galleries.

In conclusion Frye said: A year ago in the United States senate and house of representatives we were all for the rights of American citizens. We were united to a man. Nobody dreamed of raising a political issue in this matter. Nobody is seeking a party man in relation to it. And where are we to day? The president of the United States taking practically the Canadian side of this controversy, the great democratic party of the nation arrayed on the side of Canada and against American fishermen. I say to you, Mr. President, that a most grievous wrong has been wrought by this treaty making. Frye added. These steps which have been taken cannot be retraced, and once more characterized the treaty as a dishonorable, cowardly surrender.

Gray obtained the floor to make a speech upon the treaty, but its further consideration was (on motion of Beck) made the order of business until Monday, June 11. A motion to postpone to December next was entered by Morgan and is now pending.

Motions to publish proceedings in executive session past and future, in the Congressional Record, were also made and agreed to.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the journal the house went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating $32,000 to meet the expenses of the twelfth biennial session of the legislature of Washington territory.

Carey, of Wyoming, offered and advocated an amendment providing that the governor and other officers of Wyoming territory shall be appointed from among the residents of that territory, but the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The committee finally rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house. Holman, of Indiana, demanded a separate vote on the amendment increasing the clerical force of the civil service commission. The vote resulted 83 to 37, and the point of no quorum was made.

The house adjourned until Thursday.

Sheridan's Memoirs.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A year and a half ago General Sheridan began writing his memoirs. The manuscript was ready on May 15, and the publishers announced yesterday that they had the book in hand. A member of the firm said last night that General Sheridan had written a very interesting narrative of his life. He had used the first person, and his book reads like a romance. It was full of the general's adventures from the time of his graduation at West Point at 20 to the Franco-Prussian war, of which he was a spectator. In simple language he had given a graphic account of his Indian fights and his part in the late war. Frequently the writing was strong, and showed a clever literary hand. He had given a masterly account of his memorable ride from Winchester. The book will be in two volumes. The date of publication has not yet been determined upon.

Henry George Branded.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Henry George was expelled last night from the 23rd assembly district of the Central Labor party. Charges were preferred against him to the effect that he had visited Washington and immediately afterwards advocated affiliation of the United Labor party with the democratic party, and that he had endeavored to cast discredit on the organization by calling it the annex of the republican party. The following was passed:

Resolved, That we consider the course pursued by Henry George, as a member of the united labor party, as unmanly, void of every principle of a gentleman, his action is that of a traitor, and not ceasing his fellowship any longer, we declare him expelled from the organization.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE or bills on any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE

It has been difficult to induce some of our merchants and business men understand that they can give a fine book made here in the city as cheap as made east. In order to show the character of our work a few of the books which have been produced during the past month have been put on exhibition in the window of the Consolidated Stationery store. These books represent different styles of binding and are for various purposes. In the grade and character of work that we are turning out every month there are very several who have seen these books have even orders. It is unnecessary to speak of the quality of the work as it speaks for itself. Every part of the work is done by first-class workmen and will compare more than favorably with most of the work that is done east. Orders by mail at the GAZETTE office.

The GAZETTE bindery is set up and ready to bind magazines and other of the press work in one style of binding. The GAZETTE book bindery is in charge of Alexander & Co., New York, and they are turning out work for the patent leather books. There are probably not over a dozen bineries in the country that pretend to do this work. We have in our office one of Alexander & Co.'s best workmen, who is a master of this work. This binding makes the books very much stronger and adds to the great merit of enabling the books to open perfectly flat. The covers can be opened back so that they will not injure the binding in any way. This binding of books is the product of the present century. This was the common style until became almost a lost art. It has only recently been revived. Those who have once used books bound in this way find it such a luxury that they will not use any other kind.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from the Rev. C. C. Creasey regarding the fire arm. The importance of adopting this fire arm system can hardly be over estimated. Mr. Creasey shows a good deal of study in his subscription, and we trust people will follow.

Though the Grand Army turned out in full numbers many places of those who have participated in these exercises were missed and there were fresh graves to decorate. The great time is growing small. The gratitude of the nation should grow greater in proportion.

Yesterday there was more interest in the memorial services in this city than ever before. This growing interest is as it should be. It will be a pleasant innovation if the schools of the city in an organization should participate. It would be a lesson in patriotism that books cannot convey.

We publish elsewhere a call for the organization of a state league of republican clubs. Such an organization would be very useful and helpful in the coming campaign. Other states have done and it would be wise to perfect the organization at the time suggested in the call. Both presidential tickets will be in the field and the situation will be plain.

The Denver Republican yesterday had an interesting account of the commencement exercises of the State university. There were three graduates in the academical department, one in the scientific department, one from the medical department and one from the normal school department. The residence of the graduates is not given but we presume they are all from Boulder. As a high school for Boulder the university is a great success.

By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the business of Messrs. Gates Crissey and J. W. Davis has been consolidated with the Smith and Kayser company. This company does an extensive number business throughout Kansas, with principal offices at Chicago. It has unrivaled facilities in furnishing to its various branches a large and varied stock of lumber at the most reasonable prices. Messrs. Crissey and Davis will be resident managers of the company. It is needless to say anything of them, as their business integrity and honor have never been questioned. The change simply means that the old firm will be enabled to give its customers better facilities, and the management will remain exactly the same. This is the oldest lumber firm in the city and we are glad to see that it is making this strong connection. It has always merited a large share of the patronage of builders in this city and we are sure will continue to enjoy it.

Pueblo is to have a union depot, built by the Denver & Rio Grande, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Fort Worth, and Chicago & Rock Island roads, costing three hundred thousand dollars. We congratulate Pueblo. All of these roads do business at the Springs. It is a matter of great regret that they have not arranged for a union depot here. Union depots do not injure the business of the competing roads, but are a great benefit to the cities in which they are placed.

The letter from Blaine to Whitelaw Reid is submitted in full in our columns. He does not in express terms decline the nomination, simply for the reason that one cannot decline what has not been offered. But he states distinctly that it would be dishonorable and could be construed into a withdrawing his name to come before the national convention. This last letter should put an end to all efforts to bring Blaine's name before the national convention.

The Denver News published yesterday a column editorial in favor of Commissioner Black as a candidate for the vice presidency, but was a useless ass. The democratic party may nominate a man from Illinois but it is not the candidate will be Morrison or General Stevenson, either of whom would be a stronger candidate than Black. It is more than likely, however, that the candidate will be from Indiana, as it is better to make sure of Indiana than try to capture a strong republican state like Illinois.

The Providence Journal says "The soundest republicans today, are those found in the great northwest." The Springfield Republican comments symptomatically on this statement and says: "There is a new manifestation of sound conservatism and thinking in houses in the northwest and west which may exercise a controlling influence at Chicago." Illustrating this, it says: "Illinois has for Judge Walter Q. Gresham, Minnesota follows with Lowell, Nebraska follows him as second choice, Missouri gives him fourteen votes, and other states and districts are ready to follow. The signs are very good to receive in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty votes." The leaders, generally throughout the east seem to look upon the Gresham movement as a spontaneous demand for a candidate to represent sentiments and the best aspirations of the republican party.

The democrats of Colorado cannot take much pride in the deliberations of the state convention at Denver on Thursday. Its proceedings were characterized by the greatest disorder, and at times were exceeding disgraceful. The Patterson action did not so much unfurnish to accomplish the end which it had in view. The opposition were unfortunate in selecting its leaders, and Mr. Patterson and his followers had a easy triumph. It is hard to understand why Mr. Patterson should have resorted to such disgraceful methods in the Arapahoe county primaries to secure his election as a delegate to St. Louis. The end did not justify the means employed, and Mr. Patterson could have been elected by the votes of the delegates outside of Arapahoe county. The convention has practically stamped its disapproval of his methods by electing him by acclamation.

The Providence Journal says: "The New York Tribune is doing a strengthening work for the republican party in its efforts to drive James G. Blaine out of the party." There is a good deal of truth in this. This policy arouses a good deal of enthusiasm among a certain class of people, but it does not figure well for the party in the long run. It is a popular thing to abuse the men who do not conform to the party in its early history. Mr. Lowell is a representative of the educated people of this country who are republicans from principle and who care for the organization, but who do care for the principles which gave the organization life and destiny. That this party has had such a magnificent and useful career is due to the men who founded it on enduring principles. It would be no more logical to repudiate the republicans of 1856 and 1860 than to repudiate the men that formed them. It was a narrow policy like this that drove Charles Sumner out of the party.

Some of the papers which have shown a desire to see ways and means in the way of any reduction of the income of the government so as to reduce the surplus are now complaining because the secretary of the treasury is continuing the policy of going into the open market to buy bonds. But what has he to do with the surplus? The policy would pass a bill reducing our income, he would be no longer. But so long as there is a surplus there is only one policy a secretary can pursue, and that is to buy bonds and stop the interest. The criticism offered is, that the money is getting too plenty. But this is a question we can bear for a while longer. It may lower the rates of interest, but this will not make any government policy unpopular.

Our southern sister, Pueblo, is to have an opera house. We congratulate her. As we have had one for seven years, we know its value.

The effort to revive the ranks of generals in the army, in order that it may be conferred on Sherman before he dies, is a very commendable one. Of the generals now in active service, Sherman is the only one who performed services to entitle him to rank with the great commanders. His name is indissolubly linked with that of Grant and Sherman. Both Grant and Sherman left the title of general to wear only no means essential honor to that title to confer on Sherman.

One orator in the democratic state convention declared that some gentlemen had entered the convention for the purpose of washing their dirty linen. Judging by the proceedings of the convention and the character of the language used, the linen must have been very dirty. The work of the convention will not justify the conclusion that it was even effectually washed. The democratic party never did have much of a reputation for purity and the party in this state is no exception to the general rule.

The Methodist conference has adopted a resolution which states that the proper attitude of all Christians with regard to the liquor traffic is one of uncompromising opposition. No fault can be found with the statement, but the resolution further declares that total prohibition is the end to be gained and that laws licensing the traffic should be opposed with all the more stringent by opposing these laws the restrictive policy of the republican party with regard to the liquor traffic has been defeated and the democratic party, the avowed champion of the liquor interests, has been put in power in some of the close states.

The past two weeks have witnessed a steady and exuberant growth of Gresham sentiment in New York and New England. The sentiment of New England is very well shown by the following extract from that staunch republican Boston Traveler:

It was twenty-eight years ago this summer that a great political convention was held for the first time in Chicago. Up to 1860 Baltimore had been the convention city, but the growing and enthusiastic republican party took the initiative in going to what was then the west to hold its convention. Illinois had a candidate of its own for the presidential nomination and set about nominating him. As compared with the candidates of the east, Abraham Lincoln was unknown. William H. Seward was a veteran statesman, with a splendid record of service in the cause of his party and of human freedom, he was then in the prime of his great intellectual powers and was the recognized leader par excellence of his party. The east went to Chicago enthusiastic for Seward, but Illinois was "solid" for Lincoln and persistent in the assertion that he, at least, could be elected. The party doubtless preferred Seward to Lincoln, but when the delegates to the convention thought of the fall that was to come in November they feared, and the result was the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. It need not be said that the action of 1860 was the wisest that could have been had. Illinois has a candidate to present to the convention of next month in the person of Judge Gresham. He is worthy the nomination. No mistake will be made by the convention in ratifying the choice of Illinois. If Judge Gresham is nominated he will be elected.

Some of the striking brewers visited Mayor Hewitt to ask him to intercede with the bosses in their behalf. In the course of the interview one of the delegates spoke of scares as the means and most convenient means. Mayor Hewitt said: "Look here, have heard that before. I have had these very scares here in my office, and have investigated their cases, and I tell you they are moral heroes. There is within the union. There is no tyranny greater than that of a labor union. I presume to say that a man shall do no work unless he joins a union. The men who protest against it, I repeat, are moral heroes. They are protesting against an insult to their liberty." These are brave words from a brave man in behalf of the liberty of the workingman. Any thing that interferes with a man's freedom in honestly earning his living is tyranny whether under the name of trades union or not.

The Civil Service Reform league, at its meeting Tuesday night, expressed considerable regret that Cleveland had not given more civil service reform promises. But it is only fair to remember that he was supported by a party which has no sympathy whatever with civil service reform. It is hardly just to expect that President Cleveland should go so far in advance of his party. The fact remains, however, that his administration has set the issue alive, and that both parties will be compelled to declare in its favor in the coming election.

There has been some discussion since Judge Gresham's nomination has been considered a most an accomplished fact, regarding the fitness of party to have brought forward his name. One journalist claims that the mention of Judge Gresham's name at the head of his paper on the seventh day of November, 1888. The Chicago Tribune says, however, that his name was mentioned even earlier by Arthur and his friends, who thought of putting him forward for the presidency, in 1884, if Arthur could not get the nomination. But the Tribune does not consider any of these suggestions as really bringing the name of Judge Gresham prominently before the people for the office of president. It says the honor of first proposing Judge Gresham as the presidential candidate which attracted attention belongs to a well known New York gentleman who has modestly refrained from urging his claims as the discoverer, since he Davis interview. The referring and passing person is Jason Gould, better known as Jay Gould, who was interested in the Wabash system of roads along toward the close of 1886. It will be remembered that Jay Gould, after wrecking the Wabash property, put it in the hands of a receiver, and secured the naming of Solon Humphries as the receiver. The owners of the property felt the injustice of this and appealed to Judge Gresham. Judge Gresham saw the wrong done to the owners of the property and, therefore, removed Solon Humphries and appointed Judge Cooley. This was styled the bold and vigorous blow at one of the wickedest pieces of scheming and chicanery that this country has ever known in the line of corporation corruption. When Mr. Gould read this decision he said: "Oh, I see that Judge Gresham is a candidate for the presidency." This remark has proved a very potent suggestion and, perhaps, did more to bring forward Mr. Gresham as a candidate for the presidency than any other thing.

The retirement of Mr. Lagerman from the presidency of the Colorado Midland on account of ill health is deserving of more than passing notice. The building of the Colorado Midland has been agitated by its promoters in this city since 1885. But the efforts to raise money had not been successful. The matter was finally brought to the attention of Mr. Lagerman. Thinking the new road would be a good investment and that it would be a benefit to this city, which he had made his home, he decided to undertake to raise the money and build the road. He was successful in the conclusion of large business enterprises in the east and won on him the confidence of moneyed men. He easily raised the money, subscribing liberally from his own abundant means. There were many obstacles to be overcome, but Mr. Lagerman, with unwavering confidence in the future of the Midland and with untiring energy, overcame them all. The road is now doing a business eminently satisfactory to the owners of the property. The benefits accruing to the Midland and to the city from the completion of the road are very great. The estimated value of the road's real estate has become more valuable, the population of the city has been increased and business has become greatly changed by the building of the road. But these are only a few of the results of the operation of a road through to Pueblo makes this city a business and railroad center of importance. Among the benefits and transactions made intimate business connections with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the existence of the Midland railroad was the strong motive in making this the terminus. The same motive will bring the Ness City branch of the A. T. & S. F. to this city within a year. We say therefore that the building of the Midland has and will confer most valuable benefits on the city. As a credit to building the Midland and bringing to Mr. Lagerman more than to any other man this city owes a great debt to Mr. Lagerman. It is with sincere regret that we learn that his business has compelled him to give up the presidency of the Midland. We congratulate him however on holding his position until the road was built and until its earnings justified the expectations of its friends. The people of this city recognize his great contribution to our prosperity and are grateful for it. Their sincere wishes for the full recovery of his health follow him in his retirement.

The canvass for the new city directory shows a population of permanent residents as follows: Colorado Springs, 8200; Colorado City, 1200, Manitou, 800, or a total for the three cities of 10,200. Cripple Creek, Florence estimates the floating population in the three cities at 2800, which is added to the 10,200. However, by permanent residents is meant only those who have given their residence east and have making this their home, the allowance for floating population is not sufficient. Eight years ago, when the census was taken, it was estimated by the postoffice authorities that we had at least a floating population of one thousand in this city and that this population was so steady throughout the year that it might be called a fixed floating population. It was unlike that of summer resorts or even winter resorts, because this population seldom fell below that figure during any part of the year. We had a floating population of that number then, it certainly must be much greater at the present time. This floating population is likely to be nearer thirteen hundred, which would include that part of our population, not permanent, living in our hotels, boarding houses and in temporarily rented houses. This would bring our population in this city up to 9500, which is not an overestimate, provided the figures are correct that the permanent residents number eighty two hundred. When we consider that the census of 1880 showed only forty two hundred permanent residents and that the census of 1885 showed only between forty-seven and forty-eight hundred, we can realize how rapidly the city has grown in the last three years. We have a short row to hoe, gives ample promise of a large and prosperous city. The city is to get the first ten thousand together. After that, growth is rapid and easy, providing the city has any attractions and business.

Elsewhere we publish a very interesting account of Dr. P. Dettweiler's sanitarium at Falkenstein in southern Germany. It is proposed to organize a sanitarium here, using this as a model. A stock company is to be organized and some $350,000 will be invested in the enterprise. We are not at liberty to give the names or anything more than the above, regarding the projectors of this enterprise, but we have been informed by one of our leading physicians that the money will be raised and this sanitarium will be established. The value of such an institution to this city can hardly be estimated. Most physicians are induced in sending their patients to some place to send their patients. Many times the place that is the best suited and can give the greatest comforts is selected. We have no means now in this city for taking care of invalids that physicians east know of. The establishment of this sanitarium, though it could not begin to accommodate those who might apply for admission would at once determine physicians to send their patients to this place. We never advertise this city as a great health resort for those afflicted with lung trouble, and yet we can only give the most incomplete information regarding the way in which these patients may live and be cared for, for the simple reason that no place is especially adapted for them. We hope to announce shortly that the money has been raised and that work will be begun.

Major McKinley, of Ohio, is thought to have made a far the strongest speech against the Mills bill, but even in the occasional roses in logic the Providence Journal in a very neat way shows up his want of logic in the following:

Let us suppose that Congressman McKinley's steel-dollar all-wool shoddy suit is really as good in every respect as one bought in London for an equivalent sum. How in the name of all the logicians from Aristotle down does this prove that a high tariff is either beneficial or necessary? On the contrary does it not show that any tariff much above the revenue point can do nothing whatever for us, and that much of our present tariff could be taken off without necessarily lowering of the wages rate? It for example, notwithstanding the higher wages per week which the American woolen manufacturer pays his operatives he can still produce goods so cheap that they can be made into a suit of clothes and sold for the same price as in England, then what is the tariff of 68 per cent on woolens doing for that manufacturer anyway?

If the duty were taken off of his goods, together he could stand on the supposition that Mr. McKinley's statistics are true, make clothes just as cheap as his English competitor, and no better to pay a cent less in wages.

So in the case of all other protected industries. Either a high tariff enables the home manufacturers and producers to charge higher prices or it does not. If it does then for the sake of relieving the overtaxed people it ought to be reduced to the lowest possible point. If it doesn't then there is no need of retaining any more of it than is required for the government's expenses.

That is the situation in a nutshell. The high tariff men have gained nothing by shifting their position and declaring that customs duties do not raise prices. On that supposition the argument is still more strongly against them. The tariff is a means of raising prices and putting money in the pockets of the few at the expense of the many. If and enough. But if it does not raise prices even for the benefit of the few, then it is nothing but an absurdity.

The trouble is in trying to prove too much for protection. Protection is only to and those engaged in the manufacture of articles which cannot be produced in this country as cheaply as they can be produced abroad. They can be produced as cheaply there is no need of protection as for example for our wheat fields or beef. Yet some republican congressmen have tried to show that under protection some protected articles are not higher here than abroad, and yet insist that this protection should be retained in order to protect American labor. Articles are so cheap in this country as in England, it is difficult to see how protection is going to give the laborer better wages here than there. It is much better to look at protection just as it is, a tax upon foreign products so as to enable us to manufacture articles that we otherwise could not afford to. It is a tax levied upon the people to contribute to the success of a business that otherwise would not pay.

General John M. Palmer, the democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, has had a very remarkable career. He presided over the first republican state convention held in Illinois, and at that time was second only in influence to Abraham Lincoln in the organization. He took an active part in every campaign that followed, particularly in that of 1860. When the war broke out he entered and achieved considerable distinction, commanding during Sherman's Atlanta campaign the Fourteenth army corps. In 1869, he was nominated and elected by the republicans, governor of Ohio, and served until 1873. Since then he has held no political position. Now, at the age of seventy one, he enters politics as a candidate for governor in the party which during his earlier political career, he helped to found. In the early history of the republican party, the issues were vital principles. While John M. Palmer was a republican, Logan, Grant and others who have been prominent in the republican party during the last twenty five years were democrats. At the time General Palmer was prominent, the republican party was pre-eminently the party of great moral ideas. Patriotism was a sentiment not then invoked, but a high law was recognized in all civil affairs. That time was a republican at that time, showed a fine fiber. The war brought a large number of others, including Logan, into the republican party through patriotic feeling. They were men of great loyalty and strong manhood, but did not have the sensitive moral temperament of the men who had earlier embraced the republican cause. It is difficult to reconcile General Palmer's position then, to his position now. The only explanation that can be given is that after a number of years his friends of the republican party were of a very different class from those who founded it. They were not men alive to the great moral issues which gave the party birth, but looked upon the party simply as a great political organization to secure a certain class of men in office. This proves that General Palmer left his party not because of the influence of these men. But the rank and file possessed with a great common sense for which they were dissatisfied with their leaders who were fighting offices and office, and crowded their platforms, not to conform to what was right but to draw the most votes, still they recognized that there was no better party for them to go to. While republicans have frequently in the last few years done their votes counter more by voting for the democratic candidate they cannot hold to give the party for the democratic party. They must remain independent voters with the republican principles until a new party is organized which shall more nearly resemble the party that nominated Fremont in 1856. It is easy to see that however at the present time to see the way in which the successors of Charles Sumner, William Pitt Fessenden, William H. Seward and Thaddeus Stevens are discussing the tariff question in the house.

On the Grand Army of the Republic we generally throughout the land unite in decorating the graves of those soldiers who were killed during the war of the rebellion. This custom was inaugurated in 1868. On the fifth of May in that year General John A. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic issued the first general order for the observance of this day. Every year some of the members of the Grand Army to make a point to visit the order was one of the most eloquent orators of General Logan's day.

We subjoin a few days ago sentered visitor. All who desire to celebrate the taste of the day should do so in the memory of those and security in the land to the memory of those who fought and died for the union. Let us strive to the coming and generations to come that the sacrifices of our soldiers shall have been not in vain. Let us cherish the memory of our dead heroes, not to provide for the present or to the country, but to establish a society for the relief of the widows and orphans of our soldiers and other dependents. Let us see that the soldiers and their families are left and given the care and attentions grateful and the soldiers are saved and cared for.

After a lapse of twenty years this custom is more generally observed than ever before. At this time Grant, Thomas, Meade, Hancock, Logan, Rawlins, Sherman, Sheridan, Sumner, Thomas and other of the old commanders have passed away but recently and the honor of the graves that we have decorated this glorious day. A large number will participate in these services in this city than ever before. Those of our people who have the time should participate in these services to show their respect for those who fought for the old flag.

The Sultan and the Lion.

Murray's Magazine.

Abdul Aziz Khan was very fond of playing with animals let loose in the garden or court yard of his palace. On entering the Yeshwi or court yard of the palace one would be seen an lettered lion playing about the Sultan's garden. The master of the house would be to me that Abdul Aziz Khan mounted on a magnificent white charger, and opened one day to pass through the court of the palace which his majesty was accustomed to stop and caress sprang up to the side of his horse and placed its paws on the shoulders of the sultan. His majesty reined in his steed which shortly turned. The sultan showed no alarm and did not take the master of the horse change a muscle of his countenance but turning to the chief officer of the Yeshwi or court of officer of the palace, the sultan said, "Take this lion to the stroke it incurred. How many pounds of meat are given to the lion per day?" The officer stated the quantity. The lion have ten more pounds said his majesty. The lion's position being granted the quality of the food of his majesty's horse and kindly down quite pacified. These animals observed the master of the horse understood what is spoken, though they have not the power of speech or of what they want. Thus in a gravely repute.

Railroad Litigation.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Counsel in the case to appear at the law and equity court here this morning to answer for contempt and a capias attachment was issued for him. At the same time D. G. Sanger, for local stockholders, asked that the property of the Short Line Transfer company be taken from Huntington's hands and placed in control of a receiver. Judge Toney at once ordered an attachment to go out returnable at 10 o'clock tomorrow. A bond of $5,000 will be required, when members are served, for Vice President Long's appearance, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in continuing answer in the name of the Short Line Transfer company when the company was in disobedience of injunctions issued by the court. Other motions went over until tomorrow afternoon for argument. Huntington's attorney filed affidavit seeking to remove Judge Toney from hearing the case. This will also be argued tomorrow. The judge was disinclined to hear argument until the contempt attachment had been answered.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Character of the English Princess Now Empress of Germany

Described by One Having Opportunity for Close Observation.

Her Democracy Censured by the Aristocracy of the Court.

Queen Victoria's Training and Education of Her Children.

BERLIN, May 30, 1888.

The [illegible] English princess who now occupies the exalted position of empress of Germany though [illegible] by her husband and the object of the affectionate respect of her [illegible] father-in-law has never been a favorite with her mother-in-law, with the great princes of the unprogressive aristocracy of the German court and government and of the German [illegible] who have judged of her mainly by the [illegible] have shown [illegible] to be entertained in regard to her in those exalted circles. It has long been no secret to those who have been in a position [illegible] themselves [illegible] the [illegible] of the imperial family of Germany [illegible] by the way in which [illegible] [illegible] influence [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of sentiment [illegible]

The Empress Augusta, queen of Prussia at the time of the marriage of Prince [illegible] with the Princess Victoria, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the present time [illegible] the Princess Victoria [illegible] her mother [illegible] with the interests [illegible] [illegible] the Prussian [illegible] [illegible] simplicity [illegible] [illegible] the influence of her [illegible] [illegible] constitutional [illegible] progress is [illegible] [illegible]

Queen Victoria [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Windsor [illegible] and kitchen [illegible] of which [illegible] themselves at their [illegible] work in their favorite [illegible] would have done [illegible] interested in [illegible] planting, sowing and gathering [illegible] everything in order with their own hands [illegible] doing everything themselves, even to the [illegible] the kitchen [illegible] everything [illegible] use in their cookings.

One of their greatest [illegible] was to get the queen and Prince Albert to come to their quarters to lunch when everything composing the repast was of their own providing. The first gathering of the green [illegible] of their gardens was always made the occasion for engaging their royal parents to come to one of these repasts every year, which was always [illegible] by the young princes and princesses, who were very proud of their success on these [illegible] occasions, when their flower beds furnished a fine bouquet for their royal mother and a favorite flower for the [illegible] button hole.

The first letters from "Vic" to her family after her marriage all contained inquiries about her garden and its various plants and flowers, among which was a beautiful rose bush of her own planting and training and in which she took especial interest, and news concerning the blooming of its buds was constantly asked for by the future queen of Prussia.

The latter soon after her establishment in Berlin was found by some of the strictest of the court ladies, one day when they came to pay their respects to the crown princess, perched on a ladder, hammer in hand, busily engaged in putting up some window draperies in one of her drawing rooms. The horror excited in the minds of her visitors by such an abasement of the royal dignity on the part of their future queen may be more readily imagined than described, as also the indignation of their royal mistress on learning from her aides the unprecedented democracy of her son's [illegible]!

To all the remonstrances addressed to her, from time to time, on the score of her lapses in the department of royal dignity—from which everything like the ordinary uses of feet and fingers was banished as derogatory from the rules of divine order—the crown princess always replied, "Mamma does so," or "Mamma approves of it," and this justification was invariably regarded by German pride and jealousy as an aggravation of the offense. Thus the young crown princess roused a vast amount of local anger by insisting on the wearing of caps by the maid servants employed in her palace. Germans girls have generally fine "heads of hair," are proud of them and consider caps, as worn by maid servants in England, to be an outrage and an abomination, and the women in the princess's establishment unanimously refused to obey the order. But the princess, on learning this refusal, informed her household that she was quite determined on caps being worn.

"All the maid servants in mamma's service wear caps," said the princess, "and those who wish to remain in mine must wear them. Those who will not submit to this rule cannot [illegible] my service. Those who desire to remain must put on caps at once." When it was found that the princess's mind was made up on the subject, little white caps, like those worn by servants in England, were at once adopted, but the general mind regarded the imposing of these caps as a piece of odious English tyranny.

The princess, after her marriage, no longer continued to take oatmeal porridge as part of her own morning meal, but she always had it served at her family breakfast [illegible], as a regular item of that repast. A small portion of the Scotch dainty, perfectly cooked, served in wooden bowls most tastefully carved and flanked with tiny jugs of rich cream—was placed before each plate and it used to be [illegible] (and smilingly) remarked by those honored by admission to the intimacy of this family circle that the royal hostess was always especially gracious to those who disposed of their porridge with the most evident manifestation of approval.

Queen Victoria's children have wills of their own, and though quite aware that the maternal will would have to be obeyed in the long run they, like other children, often began by disobeying its injunctions. Early one morning the three little princesses—still only little girls, and in the mood for mischief—made a surreptitious visit to Prince Albert's study, where they knew that one of the maids, Mary by name, would be making the fire, and where she was in fact on her knees before the fireplace just in the act of blacking the bars of the grate. The three little princesses, strictly forbidden to go into this room without permission, rushed in hastily, and having got hold of the brushes with which she was at work on the grate, passed them over her face, crossing it with great smears of black, and rubbed them over her neat gown completely spoiling it, and then rushed off in high glee, in the hope of regaining their own quarters unperceived. But as luck would have it, just as they rushed from the scene of their exploit they were met by the queen, who was on her way to the prince's study. Surprised at seeing them where they had no business to be and suspecting something that they would prefer not to speak of, the queen exclaimed: "Why, what are you doing here? Where have you been? and what have you been doing?" The alarmed expression of the three little faces showed her quickly that there was something uncomfortable in the wind, and going up to them as they stood, in evident consternation, their hasty scamper from the prince's study being suddenly checked by her appearance, her majesty continued: "And what are [illegible] little black [illegible] on your little white pinafores?" Opening the door of the prince's study as she spoke the queen saw the maid in tears, as she gathered up her brushes, and prepared to resume her making of the prince's fire, about which she was dreadfully alarmed, fearing lest the prince should make his appearance before she could get it ready. "Don't cry, Mary," said the queen kindly, to the poor girl, after having shown her majesty what had happened. Standing in the doorway the queen called the young princesses back into the room.

"You will buy a new gown for Mary out of your own money," said the queen, "but you will immediately beg her pardon for what you have done!" The maternal manner showed the young culprits that there was nothing to be done, but to obey this order then and there, and the three little princesses forthwith begged pardon of their victim, and were then ordered off to the school room. In the course of the day, the material for the new gown was procured, paid for by the young princesses out of their pocket money, and presented by them to the maid. On recounting the incident to their young friends Princess Victoria wound up the story by saying: "We did not mind giving Mary the new gown, but we did not like having to beg her pardon!" An admission which proved the queen's practical sagacity in inflicting this little mortification.

Queen Victoria, as is well known, devoted, to the training as well as the education of her children, a constancy of oversight especially admirable in the occupation of a position entailing so many other important and absorbing duties. Reading every book before it passed into their hands, being present at all their lessons, the queen was equally attentive to the enforcing of duty and the inculcation of the proprieties of everyday life. Thus Princess Victoria, having taken a whimsical dislike to one of the masters (let us say, Mr. Smith, who gave lessons to the royal children, persisted in suppressing the "Mr." in addressing him on his arrival, saluting him with a "Good morning, Smith," instead of "Good morning, Mr. Smith" ordained by the rules of the school-room. The queen having remonstrated in vain with her daughter on this impoliteness, she at length declared that if she repeated the rudeness, she should be sent to bed for the remainder of the day. So, at the master's next entrance into the school room, the wilful young princess exclaimed "Good morning, Smith! and good night, Smith! for I'm just going to bed!" and sweeping out of the room, she underwent the impending punishment, the one which, of all that were ever inflicted upon them, the royal children, full of spirit and activity, especially disliked. Happily, the fit of childish obstinacy passed off under the annoyance of this infliction, and thenceforth, Mr. Smith met with no lack of politeness from his pupil.

All her children having wills of their own, many curious little incidents naturally occurred from time to time in the school room watched over, with such constant care, by the royal mother. For instance, Princess Victoria being one day persistently naughty over one of her lessons, the queen at last sent her to stand in the corner. The time of standing to which she had been sentenced having expired, the footman on duty in the school room presently approached her, saying, "Please your royal highness, her majesty says you may come out of the corner," to which announcement, the little princess, forcing herself against the walls of the angle into which she seemed determined to penetrate bodily, angrily replied, "Tell her majesty that my royal highness doesn't choose to come out of the corner!" and suiting her action to the words, there she continued to stand until, having grown tired of her obstinacy, she at length determined to avail herself of the maternal permission, and came out of the corner.

That the practical familiarity with the interests of ordinary life, so wisely cultivated by Queen Victoria in the training of her children, has effectually preserved the German empress from the special danger of royal isolation is abundantly evidenced by her active patronage of enterprises of public benevolence; that it has proved equally effective within the privacy of her home is well known to all who have had the opportunity of looking more nearly behind the scenes.

A. B.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

During the past year the National Temperance society has issued 15 new publications and printed 36,375,035 pages. Receipts from all sources aggregated $60,675.05. The society has pressed its measures before congress, held several hearings before important committees, and has secured the passage of the commission of inquiry through the senate. A strong effort has been made to secure action by congress to aid in suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquors in Africa and the Western Pacific islands. The society has spent more than $[illegible] in its work in congress, and proposes to continue its work until right measures are secured.

The Duchess of Rutland recently opened a bazaar in aid of the St. Mary's Jubilee House and Coffee Palace, London, in the presence of a large gathering. The building was formerly a public house and has been purchased and remodeled at a cost of £5000. In concluding her remarks, the lady said: "It is sometimes awkward and uncomfortable, perhaps, to be the only abstainer in a family, but I am persuaded that if we practice total abstinence quietly, without intruding our opinions upon others, we shall very soon cease to be the only abstainer in the house."

The Iowa legislature appropriated $4,000 to the Benedict home—the state W. C. T. U. home for erring women, passed a law requiring that one member of the board of trustees for the Orphans' home shall be a woman, and one requiring that there shall always be a female attendant in charge of insane women in transit to the hospitals or in the jails and county poor houses when they are there detained, also created a commission to investigate and report the feasibility of establishing an industrial home for the blind, one of which commission is to be a woman. All of these were W. C. T. U. measures.

In the local government bill now before the house of commons it is proposed to transfer the licensing of the sale of intoxicating drinks to the local government, and also to transfer to the local government the income derived from such licenses. It is further proposed, that, after the passing of this bill, no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be refused renewal (except for proved violations of the licensing laws), unless at the same time compensation be awarded to the persons interested in the license. Such compensation is to be based on the difference in value between the premises with and without a license. The second reading of this bill is down for June 5.

Methodist Conference.

NEW YORK, May 3.—At today's session of the Methodist conference not more than fifteen or twenty delegates were present, a large number of them having returned home. A report providing for the union of Methodists of all nationalities was adopted. A minority report opposing independence of the Japanese church was presented but laid on the table. The next report was on the Dalles mission case. The case is one where a mission society sold and gave possession of certain property at Dalles, Oregon, to certain parties, after the society's right to the land had been certified to by the secretary of the interior. The United States supreme court, however, decided that the missionary society had no rights to the land. The committee, in consequence, recommended refunding the money to the persons who had paid it, or their heirs, in four annual payments, without interest. The sum is $23,7[illegible]. Adopted.

WASHINGTON WIDOWS.

Mrs. Logan's Daughter Tells About the Relicts of Noted Dead.

Mrs. Hancock's Lonely Life After Her Recent Afflictions.

Chats with Mrs. Gen. Thomas and Mrs. Justice Woods.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren's Experiences in Literature.

WRITTEN FOR THE GAZETTE.
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WASHINGTON, May 25.—In company with one of the distinguished women of Washington, a few days ago, I called upon Mrs. Hancock, who is at present with the general's brother, Colonel Hancock, on Pennsylvania avenue. She received us most cordially and informally, in her morning robe of deepest mourning, unrelieved by even a widow's ruche, her sad face too plainly showing her ever present grief. The rod of affliction has indeed been heavily laid upon her, the death of a son in the fullness of manhood, and a daughter of sixteen has left Mrs. Hancock with no one to be her daily companion. She goes into her new home with a sad heart, it is the beginning of a new life, which will be all the more the realization of her loneliness. Mrs. Hancock has been drifting about since the general's death and now to take upon herself the making of a home, and unpacking of her sacred objects, seems almost like the opening of the graves of her loved ones. She says she has many relics of interest connected with the general's life and career as a soldier, and much antique furniture, which will make her home one of the most attractive in Washington. She regrets she cannot have a garden, being devoted to flowers. When she was shown the house the agent said: "Mrs. Hancock, we hope you will not mind looking at it." She replied that "it could not be [illegible] [illegible] it was [illegible], even in the woods." The windows of the house look over on Oak Hill cemetery, and I remarked, "I hope it will not be depressing to you." "On the contrary, I never think of the dead being there, it simply marks the place where the body is deposited. One's friends live beyond; to me they live as real as we, only in purity with God." Mrs. Hancock will simply put her furniture and belongings in her new house and leave the settling until fall, as she will pass the summer away from the city. Mrs. Hancock is passionately fond of music and is a composer of sacred music, having such a collection about ready for publication. This is her diversion, and when she is once more established in a home hopes to devote much time to it rather than to literary pursuits.

Mrs. George H. Thomas is a modest lady who has lived a very quiet life since coming to Washington, but in a short visit made her a few days ago she told me many things of herself and the general's services which are of interest. Her home is on I, near Nineteenth street. The location is very desirable and selected because she had so many old friends residing near—the Danas, Hagners and others. The house is of modern architecture and simple in design, being a three-story red brick, swell front, with brown-stone trimmings. A few steps lead up to the door, which was opened by an old-style negro woman in calico and spotless apron. The hall is not spacious but attractive; there was a warmth of coloring which seemed to give a welcome to one. From this you enter into the parlor to the right and this opens by an archway into the library or sitting room, that again into a bright, sunny dining room. The portieres being draped back, gave a pleasing home like look to the house. Small tables with choice bric-a-brac, easy chairs with dainty handiwork pinned upon them, cabinets and all the tasty furnishings of a modern home were seen. In one corner was an inlaid cabinet, upon which stood a large photograph of General Thomas, lovingly twined with sprays of ivy, and quite near this was a huge glass bowl filled with callas. On a side wall, draped with an American flag, hung a huge crayon of General Thomas, which Mrs. Thomas prizes most highly, and one which has a little history connected with it.

Mrs. Thomas is somewhat lame, owing to an accident a few years ago being thrown from a carriage, but as she entered she seemed quite tall, with a strong face, one denoting decision and great character. She has a very kindly eye, dark hair, upon which she wears a pretty white cap, giving her a very motherly appearance. She was dressed in deep mourning, not only for General Thomas, but owing to the recent death of a niece. Her sister, Miss Kellogg, has always made her home with Mrs. Thomas, and but for her she would be entirely alone. The general's family all being southerners, Mrs. Thomas could find little of congeniality among them. She told me the general read of the fall of Sumter on the cars and started at once for the front. From that time she never saw him again until after the fall of Atlanta, when she joined him at Nashville, and from that short visit not again until after the fall of Richmond. In a very feeling way she said: "No one can ever know what I suffered in those days. I spent my winters in New York city, and when I heard the boys crying their papers would send out for them and then be afraid to have them read for fear of the news they might contain. Finally, when they were read to me every one would say: 'Now, Mrs. Thomas, you must feel better,' but I would be so sick and weak I would be obliged to go to bed. So the days repeated themselves." I asked her if she had any of the relics of Gen. Thomas' military life which would be of interest. Mrs. Thomas tells me that at one time she had them all in her old home in Troy, N. Y., but being almost surrounded by fire on one occasion made her realize the danger of their being destroyed, so she sent all his valuable papers to the war department, his flags to West Point and the Military States Service rooms on Governor's island, and the remainder of the collection to various institutions, until she has very few with her. The general's service swords hang upon a large velvet shield over the library mantel, and a very handsome one presented by a Kentucky regiment rests in a large mahogany case.

MRS. JUSTICE WOODS.

Prior to the death of Justice Woods he and Mrs. Woods had rented their house on Vermont avenue to Senator Payne, of Ohio, but finding their small quarters in a rented house most uncomfortable after their spacious home, Mrs. Woods decided to build. The site selected is one of the most beautiful in Washington, adjoining Justice Harlan's new residence, just on the brow of the Fourteenth street hill, and on the spot formerly occupied by Columbia college. It looks down upon the city, the hills of Maryland and Virginia, and far, far down the river. As I stood yesterday upon the front porch and looked upon the beautiful picture at my feet I was enchanted with the spot. The house itself is small and at a distance looks more like a slice of chocolate cake than anything else. Being of ordinary brick and weather-beaten shingles, it has a dark brown coloring. The narrow hall leads into a square one in the centre of the house, on one side of which is the drawing-room and on the opposite side the dining room. From this hall the stairs wind up to the floor above where Miss Woods' boudoir is entered, a cosy, sweet little room, fresh with matting, laces and ribbons. Adjoining this is Mrs. Woods' chamber, a very spacious room looking south towards the city, with windows also east and west, making it a most charming room. Another story above these contains young Mr. Woods' room and others. From this upper story there is a lovely porch, where one gets the finest view of anywhere about the place—looking off across the river towards Arlington and, still further west, or around to Tenleytown and the president's country place, with the Soldiers' home and the blue hills of Maryland on the east. As yet the furnishings are very simple, but chosen in good taste. Beautiful books and a few choice pictures were most noticeable. While chatting with Mrs. Woods I observed, over the mantel in the hall, two swords and two pistols. She explained that they were the judge's, one being a presentation sword, one the sword he carried in the service. One of the pistols is an interesting relic from the fact that it saved the judge's life at Arkansas Post, and the bent barrel bears evidence of the death-directed missile. Justice Woods had three brothers in the war also, but none of the four was ever wounded. Mrs. Woods is a lady of about fifty-five years, with brown hair well streaked with gray, which she wears combed smooth over her forehead and caught back with little tuck combs. She has a very careworn face, one which looks as if she were a sufferer from bodily ills as well as mental cares. Miss Woods is a great comfort to her mother. She has a beautiful dog, of which she is very fond and which was allowed to come in and sit in his mistress' lap during my visit. This is to be their future permanent home.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

I had spent one summer at the same resort in the mountains of Virginia with Mrs. Dahlgren and when I saw her a few days ago, for the first time since, I found her much changed. Her hair is now almost white, she is much stouter and moves about less easily, being crippled from an accident a few years ago. Mrs. Dahlgren's health has been very poor this winter, obliging her to remain indoors much of the time. She has very gentle manners and a soft voice, and is a most brilliant conversationalist. She told me much about her writings, and in speaking of "A Winter in Washington" she said that an attack of bronchitis, forcing her to remain in her room for the greater part of the winter, had led her to write it as an occupation for the many weary hours of a sick chamber. The criticisms of the press had made it sell like wildfire, the first three months sale paying for the altar in the chapel at South Mountain. What was very amusing to her, the characters which were real, every one spoke of as creations of her fancy, and those of mere imagination were the ones the critics recognized as real persons, often even suggesting the names of the persons she had so truly pictured. In a little nook at a landing in the stairway Mrs. Dahlgren keeps copies of the admiral's and her own writings, forming a little library of their own, and we hope it will be enlarged by fresh works from her facile pen. Resting on one of these shelves sat a perfect model in bronze of the Dahlgren gun. Mrs. Dahlgren took it up and remarked that it was an interesting relic, for this reason. Admiral Dahlgren and President Lincoln were warm personal friends, and so the admiral had this diminutive gun made for "Tad" Lincoln, it becoming the joy of his heart. He used to take it down in the basement of the White house, and, with the assistance of an old Irishman, fire it off. On the gun is this inscription:

12 PR.
BOAT HOWITZER,
1862,
A D.

After "Tad's" death President Lincoln sent it to Admiral Dahlgren, but when Robert Lincoln came here as secretary of war and Mrs. Dahlgren, with many misgivings, offered it to him, he very thoughtfully told her he hoped she would always keep it in remembrance of "Tad," to whom it had given so much pleasure. On each side of the entrance to the house are grouped several swords, those upon the left being the admiral's, two of which he used during the war. The one in the center is a genuine Toledo blade presented by the king of Portugal to Admiral Dahlgren. Those on the right are the swords of Ulric Dahlgren, one of which Mrs. Dahlgren has had but a few years. After the untimely death, one might say assassination, of this brave young officer, when attempting to liberate the Libby prisoners, nothing was ever found of his clothes or belongings, but afterwards, piece by piece, his father purchased them back from persons who applied to him anonymously. A year or so ago one of these swords was sent to Mrs. Dahlgren by a priest, who said it was returned through the confessional and she must make no further inquiries. His coat, with the bullet holes in the back proving plainly the infamous manner of his death, Mrs. Dahlgren has at South Mountain. Behind these groups of swords are hung two flags used by the admiral. One, a solid dark blue bunting with a large gunshot hole in it, was one of those used by him as one of the five admirals who received the thanks of congress, and it flew from the mast of the admiral's vessel ever afterwards. Now it is used only by the admiral of the navy. The original rope hangs to it. The other flags are those of the union, weather beaten and worn. If they could speak what a history they would tell! In a large modern case is a rebel flag which was found lying at Castle Pinckney when the union squadron entered, February 18, 1865, and which was hauled down by one of the officers. Last year, when there was so much talk about returning the rebel flags, Mrs. Dahlgren feared lest she might lose one of her greatly prized relics. In one of the stained glass windows by the stairway is a fac-simile of the crest, adopted by the admiral, which came about in this way. One evening, while Admiral Dahlgren and his wife were visiting Admiral and Mrs Farragut, Admiral Farragut showed them a design he had made for his crest, and on their way home Mrs Dahlgren suggested that the admiral should design one for himself. The crest now used by Mrs Dahlgren is the result. It is the flag which I have described, with the gun which the admiral invented, and an anchor, representing the navy, and beneath this motto from Virgil.

QUORUM PARS FUI.

"In all these I took a part."

The correct quotation is "Quorum magnum pars fui," but modesty forbade the use of "magnum." Mrs. Dahlgren has many very old pictures, two small ones of mosaics in tortoise shell frames were brought over from the old country by her great grandmother. One old painting was found in Spain, cut from its frame with a dagger and in rags, but has been most perfectly restored by Barlow, and bears the date 672. On each side of the driveway to the house are two huge shells which Mrs Dahlgren tells me were a present sent her by the admiral one year before their marriage—a rather blood-curdling gift from a lover. They were sent over by the English to the rebels during the war and were for the Whitmore guns, they weighed something like 300 or 700 pounds apiece and were captured at Charleston, S. C. Many of the personal relics of Admiral Dahlgren are kept at South Mountain, where Mrs. Dahlgren spends her summers and where much of her literary work is done, free from the bustle of the city and in communion with the grand old mountains of the Blue Ridge.

MARY LOGAN TUCKER.

A Distressing Accident.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Early this morning while David Colbert, aged 2[illegible], and his bride of two weeks were struggling playfully over the possession of a watch, Colbert pointed a revolver at his wife telling her to "stand and deliver." She struck at him, and in doing the revolver it exploded, sending a bullet into her left breast, causing death in a few minutes. Colbert was frantic with grief and endeavored to commit suicide with the same weapon. He was disarmed, however, and turned over to the police until he became calmer.

A Battle with Burglars.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 3.—A News Brownsville special says: Last night a spirited fight occurred between two officers and a band of bandits in the upper part of town, who were engaged in robbing a store, resulting in the killing of the leader of the bandits and the fatal wounding of another. The remainder of the band escaped.

SWIFT AND SURE.

A Bold Burglar Meets his Fate Entirely Unwarned.

He is Shot Down While Violating the Law.

All Efforts to Establish his Identity prove Futile.

The Man who Fired the Fatal Shot Completely Exonerated.

The little vault in the Manitou cemetery was Friday week the center of observation of a number of men and women drawn there by a morbid curiosity. A few weeks ago it contained the bodies of the victims of the murder at the Hand ranch, yesterday it sheltered the body of a stalwart burglar, shot down in the very act of violating the law. The murderer of the helpless woman and child still remains unpunished and his identity is yet enshrouded in mystery, while the man who was detected in the very act of committing a crime pays the penalty with his life. The punishment for the first named crime will be long delayed or never imposed, while for the latter it fell with swift and fatal effect.

The pavilion at the iron spring at Manitou has on more than one occasion attracted the attention and enlisted the efforts of burglars. When under the management of the late Alfred Allen it was entered by thieves and a quantity of native jewelry which he had on hand at the time was stolen.

During Mr. Leonard's management of the concern an attempt was made to burglarize it. On Thursday night another attempt of a similar nature was made, which resulted in the death of one of the perpetrators.

About half past eleven o'clock Marshal M. F. Bowers of Manitou was informed that a man had been shot at the iron springs and that a doctor was needed there at once. He hurried, aroused Dr. Woods and repaired to the spring. When he arrived there he found a man lying in the road face downward, about twenty feet from the pavilion. It needed but a glance to satisfy Mr. Bowers that he was beyond a human aid. Blood had flowed profusely from his mouth and nose and a bullet wound in his right side. Coroner Davis was at once summoned and after noting the position of the body he removed it to the vault in the cemetery, where it now lies.

The circumstances of the shooting were briefly given yesterday morning by Mr. Eben Eaton before the coroner's jury which had been summoned to investigate the affair. Mr. Eaton testified that he was employed as a salesman by Mr. J. G. Hiestand the owner of the pavilion. A few days ago Hiestand went to Denver on business leaving him in charge of the establishment. On Thursday night about eleven o'clock he was awakened by somebody pushing against the door opening towards the spring. This door has two glass lights across which a curtain had been drawn. Mr. Eaton as soon as he heard the noise supposed that it was Mr. Hiestand whom he expected back from Denver. But as the noise still continued he raised up in bed, and observed a man in the bright moonlight trying all of the windows on the south side of the apartment. He also had an idea that the door was giving way. He at once grasped his revolver and started for the door. Just then the sound of approaching horses was heard and the men who were attempting to force an entrance into the building ran off.

Three gentlemen then arrived at the spring on horseback. After taking a drink of the water they rode off. Fifteen minutes after their departure the burglars returned and one of them again attempted to force the door while another could be plainly seen at one of the south windows which he was endeavoring to raise with a railroad spike. Mr. Eaton took his revolver and stood by the door. He noticed that the man was throwing himself against the door. He pulled the curtain aside, and as the man drew his body back for another throw he fired. Without waiting to notice the effect of the shot he ran to the south window to take aim at the other man. As soon as he heard the shot this man started to run down the road. In the moonlight Mr. Eaton perceived the man who had been at the door pitch forward in the road and he refrained from firing at the other man, who was still within easy range.

Mr. Eaton thinks that three men were concerned in the attempted burglary. Early in the evening the man who endeavored to enter by the window and who was a heavy, thick-set individual, came into the pavilion and made a small purchase. He made a hurried observation of all the windows and doors of the pavilion. One of the gentlemen who rode up to the springs is positive that he saw three men prowling about the building at the time. Messrs. W. E. Smiley and M. N. Thompson, who had been summoned by Mr. Eaton after the shooting, testified as to the finding and position of the body.

The jury, which was composed of Dr. A. G. Lewis, W. A. Davis, H. T. Blake, W. H. Rogers, W. V. Rector and G. A. French, then rendered the following verdict:

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,

An inquisition holden at Manitou on the 25th day of May, 1888, before Isaac Davis, coroner of said county, upon the body of a man to the jury unknown, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed: Said jurors upon their oaths do say that we believe that the deceased, the unknown burglar, came to his death by a pistol shot fired by the hands of Eben Eaton while the burglar was in the act of forcing an entrance into the store at the Iron Spring. We believe the killing was justifiable and we exonerate Mr. Eaton from all blame

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

A. G. LEWIS,
W. A. DAVIS,
W. V. RECTOR,
W. H. ROGERS,
G. A. FRENCH,
W. H. ROGERS.

All efforts to establish the identity of the deceased burglar have been unavailing. He was seen several days ago loitering around Colorado City, and one day this week was shaved in Goldacker's barber shop at Manitou. On Thursday afternoon Marshal Bowers noticed him on the streets of that town. He asked him what he was doing in Manitou. He replied that he had come there to get a drink of soda water. Mr. Bowers told him to leave town as soon as he could, unless he procured some employment. The last time he saw the man he was walking down the sidewalk towards the D. & R. G. depot.

The fatal shot was fired from a 44-calibre revolver. The bullet passed through the right lung and came out under the left arm. It was found on the floor of the pavilion yesterday morning. The wounded man ran about fifty feet before he fell. Death resulted from a number of violent hemorrhages.

The burglar is a fine specimen of physical manhood. He weighed 175 pounds and measured six feet in stocking feet. In the inside pockets of his coat was found a new razor in an old case. In one of the outside pockets was a murderous looking knife with a long blade which had been opened ready for use. Near the pavilion was a stout bludgeon which he had dropped before attempting to break in the door. Not the slightest thing could be found in his clothing or upon his person which would lead to his identification.

Upon both arms were tattooed figures. One was the figure of a woman on a sphere, and the other was a symbol representing Faith, Hope and Charity. The right shoulder had been at one time completely shattered, apparently by buckshot. The upper portion of the humerus had been removed, and the arm was simply attached to the shoulder by the muscles. His hands were slightly browned from exposure to the sun but exhibited none of the evidences of manual work. His countenance fully betrayed the desperate character of the man. His body will be interred by Coroner Davis at the county's expense.

Mr. Hiestand returned from Denver on the Midland late Thursday night. He stated that his stock of native jewelry, stones and curiosities was valued between $8000 and $10,000. He generally kept quite a sum of money in the pavilion, which he used for change. There being no bank at Manitou he was prevented from making a daily deposit of the amount of his sales.

The lecture by Mr. Ragan at the opera house last week was attended by a very small audience considering the character of the lecture and its beautiful illustrations. Mr. Ragan's subject was Michael Angelo. The lecture not only included a narrative of the great artist's life and work, but treated of the times in which he lived and his contemporaries. The rise, fall and subsequent reascending of the Medici family, and their influence in Florentine affairs was described by the lecturer in an eloquent and vivid manner. He sketched the life of Michael Angelo from the cradle to the tomb, and threw upon the canvas the visible expressions of his genius at the different periods of his life. The lecture was superbly and profusely illustrated. The views of the masterpieces of the great artist were particularly striking and realistic. Some of the representations of Raphael's works were very faithful and gave an adequate idea of the genius of this matchless artist. The lecture was entertaining from its beginning to the close. The next lecture in the course will be given on June [illegible]. The subject will be the Yosemite and Yellowstone park. We trust that Mr. Ragan will be greeted by a large audience, which his lecture fully deserves.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, furnishes us with the following weather record for the week ending May 23d: Highest temperature, 79° on the 17th; lowest temperature, 3[illegible]° on the 19th; highest daily mean temperature, 62° on the 21st; lowest daily mean temperature, 50° on the 17th; weekly mean temperature, 55.17°. Prevailing direction of the wind, south; clearest days, 19th and 22d; cloudiest days, 17th and 23d.

The two disreputable dance halls at Colorado City have been closed by the action of the town board. At the meeting of the board held on Monday the 2[illegible]th a petition was presented signed by 250 of the ladies of Colorado City requesting the board to close these vile resorts. The petition was granted, and on Tuesday the proprietors were notified that they would have to close their places.

MEMORIAL SERMON.

A Large Audience Listens to the Annual Memorial Sermon

Before the Colorado Springs Post at the Methodist Church.

An Eloquent Discourse on the Issues of the War.

Dangers Which Threaten the Nation's Security and Prosperity.

The Methodist church was crowded to its full capacity on Sunday evening, to listen to the annual memorial sermon before the Grand Army of the Republic post. The members of the post assembled at the headquarters on Huerfano street and marched to the church in a body. The introductory exercises were participated in by Revs. Montague and Gregg, who occupied seats on the platform. The singing was led by a male quartette consisting of Messrs. Hemenway, Parsons, Shields and Francis.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. C. Peck, the pastor of the church. It was pronounced a masterly effort, and the reverend gentleman held the undivided attention of his audience to the close. The sermon is as follows, the text being the 9th verse of the 46th chapter of Isaiah:

> Remember the former things of old: for I am God and there is none like Me.

In 1867 a man went to Cuba from the United States. The island, which was then in a state of revolution, was controlled by military power, and the citizen of the United States was arrested as a spy, tried by court martial and condemned to be shot. He sent for the American consul and proved his innocence to him. The consul went to the officer in charge and said to him, "Sir, the man whom you have condemned to death is an American citizen, and is innocent of the crime for which he was condemned." The officer replied, "He has been sentenced to death under our laws and must be executed." The morning of execution arrived. The prisoner, with the black cap drawn over his head, stood by his coffin already provided and his grave already dug. The soldiers with their loaded muskets were drawn up in line ready to receive the order that would deprive the condemned of life. Then the American consul stepped forward and wrapped the stars and stripes around the body of the prisoner and said, "Fire on that if you dare." But not an officer dared give the command and not a soldier dared to fire and the life of the man was saved.

That flag, dishonored by individuals, states and nations a few years before, had become a potent factor in the eyes of the world. The government it represented, hitherto regarded as an experiment by the monarchies of earth, had established itself as the peer of any. The anticipated falling to pieces of the states which caused England to secretly abet the enemies of the union, and Napoleon III to plant his soldiers on the soil of Mexico that France might advantage herself on the ruins of the republic, and Pius IX. to connive for the enlargement of his temporal power, had not occurred. But in its stead a mighty struggle had taken place in which the Websterian motto "Union and Liberty, One and Inseparable," had been woven on the loom of sacrifice into the warp and woof of a redeemed and undivided America, destined to exert a growing and salutary influence on the governments of earth until her flag should dip on judgment day, acknowledging no superior but the pennant of God Almighty on his throne.

What caused this wonderful revolution in the minds of men and the attitude of nations? What produced that amazing exhibition of friendliness in governments, which a few brief years before had smoothed their plumage like enravished vultures greedily looking upon what they believe will speedily become carrion upon which they may gorge themselves? What made the dishonored flag of 1860, the most respected ensign on earth or sea in 1865? I answer, God and the patriotic spirit of the citizen soldiery of the United States made invincible by the knowledge that their cause was just. Lucifer expelled from heaven was not more surprised than the prophets and seers of the old world who for decades had predicted the disintegration of the union of the American states. They knew of nothing but monarchial forms of government where arbitrary rule and military power were the forces which made men respect rulers and law, and the constitution of the United States which made every man a sovereign, and reposed the security of the government in the affections of the governed, was a problem to them insuperably difficult of demonstration. They could not understand it. Indeed, many loyal American citizens were not convinced that the government could stand under the test of long continued fire. Rome and France had gone to pieces. Why not the United States? But a time was at hand when internal strife, that most terrible and thorough of all trials was to test every thread and fibre of the union.

The circumstances which precipitated this test, were

UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS.

At the time of the adoption of the constitution of the union many delegates were opposed to the recognition of slavery therein. But slavery had already obtained a foothold in the colonies, and in order that the union might be effected a compromise was entered into by which slave-holding was recognized as a legal institution. But it was determined by those opposed to it, presumably, that it should be restricted to the territory on which it then existed. Slave-holders sought to extend the institution into the territory of new states as they were admitted to the union. As time passed on and the union became larger, the question became one of immense importance. Other questions of even greater importance to the perpetuity of the union grew out of it, so that for thirty years before the war the legislative halls of the nation resounded with the great debates on constitutional privileges. The south claimed that a state, by its sovereign decree, could nullify an enactment of the general government which it deemed unconstitutional; that slavery, according to the constitution, could be pushed into other territory than theirs; and that a state, at its own will, might withdraw from the union, and become a government unto itself. These claims the north would not allow, and the discussion waxed warmer as the years passed by. Daniel Webster was the great champion of the north, and John C. Calhoun wielded equal power in the south.

The country was not flooded with

ALL KINDS OF LITERATURE

then, as now, and as the reports of the debates were sent broadcast over the country, every merchant, farmer and mechanic read the speeches until they became thoroughly conversant with even the details of the arguments. Strange to say, though prophecies of war were thick at Washington, neither north nor south believed that war was inevitable until the sections were actually plunged into its horrors. Fort Sumter was fired upon. State after state in the south seceded from the union, and a cloud gathered which covered the entire sky, and which, it appeared, would, with its torrents engulf the entire nation in irretrievable disaster. But God Almighty was behind all this with immutable purposes. Divine justice is as inexorable against sin unrepented of. For every drop of blood which the constitutional lash had drawn from the slave's back, must a drop of blood be drawn from the life of the nation which fostered such a constitution? For every tear shed, heart broken and family divided by law, must other tears be shed, other hearts broken, and other families divided, and this divine retribution was to go on until a million brave men perished, and a million happy homes were made desolate, and more than five thousand millions of dollars were expended. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." "Vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord."

But the first gun that was

FIRED ON FORT SUMTER

went through the nation on the wings of the lightning like a shock of electricity. Then it was that the ripened fruits of the thirty years' debate in congress began to be gathered. The people, perfectly familiar with the cause of the trouble, were firmly grounded in their principles and opinions. There was no hesitation, no wavering. As one man they sprang to arms. I have been a reasonably diligent student of history for fifteen years. In imagination, I have witnessed the tribes of Israel gather about the standards of Joshua and Saul and David. I have heard the tramp of that host, numbered by millions, which Xerxes collected from the hundred and twenty-seven provinces of great Persia to subjugate the Greeks. I have seen Alexander invade India, and Cæsar march into Gaul, and Germany and Spain with armies, so enthusiastic that they paid their leaders divine homage. I have beheld the zealous Mohammedan blaze his way through the Orient, and even upon the shores of the Occident, with fiery spirit and flaming sword. And my soul has kindled with emotions of admiration as Bonaparte massed his enthusiastic followers on the bloody fields of Europe and Africa. But, I say to you to-night, that never in the history of his risings and settings has the sun shone upon another such exhibition of devoted loyalty, sanctified courage and unstinted sacrifice as that made by the citizens of the north, from 1861 to 1865. It stands on the pages of history without a parallel. It can never be excelled. Why do I say this? I tell you! Joshua and Alexander and Cæsar, and Mahomet and Napoleon led armies made up of hordes of ignorant men, who believed in their leaders, and who were urged on by the glory of conquest and the promise of reward. The citizen soldiery of America thoroughly understood the questions which they sought to adjudicate by strife. The northern army of the late civil war was the best educated and most intelligent large body of troops that ever bore arms on the face of the earth. Fully understanding that their mission was to save their country from the perils of division, these brave men gave up the pursuits of peace for the stern, uncertain and dangerous realities of war. Every village became a muster field. The drum and fife and unfurled flag made patriotic blood flow faster. The solid earth trembled beneath the tramp, tramp, tramp of hurriedly gathering armies. Patriotic songs made the air resonant with melody. Shops, fields and stores were left vacant at the president's call for troops. The whole country was in a din of preparation for the conflict.

Nor did the men exhibit the only loyalty and courage of those days.

BRAVE WOMEN AS GOD EVER MADE,

whose hearts stood still, and whose faces were white with fear did not hesitate to give up husband and father, lover and brother to fight for native land. And these same women would rather have welcomed the mangled corpses of their loved ones back to their homes than that they should turn their back upon the foe. And when the problem of bread and butter confronted these noble American women surrounded by their little ones, they did not flinch. They took hold of the plow in the unfinished furrow where it had been left, and raised their own corn and potatoes. They used the shop and its tools to do their own repairing, and they run the stores in the interests of the community of helpless women like themselves. And when the hard marches and army brogans wore out the socks, they harnessed the knitting needles with yarn and drove them day and night. And when the cruel battles left their heroes wounded they made bandages and scraped lint and forwarded the supplies to the hospitals. None but God knows how much of the glory of this great republic is due to the women who remained at home to shed tears—and work.

Being but two years old when the war began, my own recollections of it

ARE VAGUE AND INDISTINCT.

I remember the trains hurrying south crowded with blue-coated soldiers. I remember the streaming eyes and trembling voices of mother and grandmother as time after time the wires brought the intelligence of brothers and sons shot at Shiloh, dead in a Virginia prison pen, and with a leg blown off at Vicksburg. I remember, too, how in the early morning a train, covered with the fluttering emblems of the nation's sorrow, crept slowly between a divided sea of the white faces of men and women bearing to their last resting place the remains of Abraham Lincoln. To my childish mind the most sacred person on earth was a union soldier, and as time has developed my mind I haven't found reason to change it. The enthusiastic devotion of those early days has not diminished, but rather increased as the blessings they brought to the country are more fully comprehended. The enthusiasm of those days was contagious, reaching even to the children. My brother and I, with a tin pan for a drum and a soup bone for a bugle often turned the front yard into a muster-field in imitation of the soldiers across the river, and many a time did our elders literally fulfil the Bible injunction "spare not the rod" after a pitched battle had occurred between us, the one representing a union soldier and the other a rebel.

But, my friends,

THE SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

are fast passing away. Few of them remain who are not past the prime of life. Many of your heads are beginning to glisten with the silvery reflection of age. The inexorable decrees of fate which left your brother warriors smitten on the field of battle, and which have called so many of them into the shadow of the death valley since you were mustered out of the service together, will soon clutch those of you who remain with relentless grip. A few more decades and not a soldier of the civil war will remain to bedeck his comrades' graves with evergreen and laurel, and bright-hued flowers.

regard

MEMORIAL SUNDAY

and Decoration Day as among the most beneficent institutions of our civilization. It is the time for the promulgation of patriotism, and patriotism is inseparably united with God. We have a triple mission to accomplish here to-night. Let us address ourselves to it in the fear of God that we may do it well. First we are come to do honor to the dead heroes who preserved to us an undivided country. The dead soldier would rest as calmly if his grave and memory were unknown and unhonored, for his spirit is beyond the reach of earthly tribute. But the generation which ranges in its avocations to recall his name and deeds, and to give visible form to its price and affection is purified and strengthened by the thought and deed, and is better in its daily life, and in the invisible influence of patriotism which constitutes the security of the nation. As long as the patriotic feelings which inspire us to-day continue to be the inspiration of American citizens the fabric of the American state will remain intact; but the moment that, for any cause whatever, the confidence of the sovereign people is shaken in the righteousness of the laws and institutions of the union, or our government permits the sacred rights of the humblest citizen to be encroached upon by the power of an insolent aristocracy or the greed of amassed wealth, or the pitiless exactions of great monopolies, then America will cease to be the watchword and haven of the oppressed, and our boasted freedom of citizenship will begin to be a fact, bound by a coil of atrocities, the end of which will be anarchy, dissolution and death. The memory of the dead soldier who

"Loved as we love, yet who parted
From all that man's spirit can prize;
Left woman and child brokenhearted,
Staring up to the pitiless skies;
Left the tumult of youth, the [illegible]
Hope prompted to conquer from fate,
Gave all for the agonized nation
Of death for the Flag and the State,"

who fought for Union and freedom, wrapped in their ensanguined shrouds, calls only from their graves, that we shall perpetuate and preserve the simple habits of social life which brought prosperity to the fathers, that the honest poor citizen shall be recognized on the same platform with the honest rich citizen; that political chicanery shall be punished by political death and forfeiture of citizenship, and that everything inimical to the peace and prosperity of the republic, which is cemented together by patriotic blood, shall be discountenanced and wiped out.

We can do no greater honor to the dead soldier to-night than to stop and reflect if it was not for liberty, equality and protection that the noble boys surrendered their lives, and then inquire if our country is not drifting into other forms of the same dangerous principles to root out which, American soil was drenched in blood.

We are here to-night, secondly, because it is healthy for us, who are a living people, and who are the beneficiaries of the sacrifices made by the dead, to engage, from time to time, in such exercises as will bring most vividly before our minds the

FEARFUL COST OF THE BLESSINGS

of peace which we enjoy. That the worth of a blessing may be appreciated, its cost must be remembered. Great responsibilities are now resting upon the citizens of America in order that the tranquility and prosperity of our land may be preserved. The political arena is one of great interest and vast importance. Multitudes of foreigners with ideas antagonistic to ours are flocking to our shores. They must be Americanized or they will become our enemies. The south is filled with ignorant fecund negroes, whose numbers are rapidly increasing, and poor whites as well, who must be educated, to prevent future trouble. No better use could be made of the great surplus in the national treasury than to make a large appropriation for this purpose. America made the slave ignorant and kept him so, and now that she has delivered him from bondage she owes him an education. The saloons which are permitted to legally flourish in most parts of the country, are the implacable foes of the home, the church and the state. The American citizen who reigns to-day owes it to humanity that the saloon be forever banished from the face of this fair land which its putrid carcass is making desolate. These great questions are before us demanding solution. They must be solved and we must do it. The blood and treasure of America was never poured out like water to preserve us a country which foreigners should throw into a tumult by the propagation of old world ideas, on which the ignorance of freedmen should create a botch, or whose homes should be turned into hells by the impudent encroachments of the saloon. So I say to-night, it is healthy for us to consider what is our present duty regarding the land which has been handed down to us as the heritage of blood.

We are here to-night that the lessons of the past and the importance of the present may be

IMPRESSED UPON THE MINDS OF THE YOUNG,

upon whom the burdens of church, state, commerce and society will soon rest. It will not be long until the activities of the world will be carried on by the children of to-day, and the sentiments they will inject into these activities will be those we teach them now. Let us then impress upon their minds the grand lessons which loyalty to right and country alone can convey. Teach them to discriminate between right and wrong, to revere that which is good and noble and beautiful, and hate evil and hypocrisy in whatever form it presents itself. Let them understand that they should be true for the truth's sake and pure for purity's sake, and that departures from righteousness for policy's sake are despicable and to be avoided. "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." Give them the choicest flowers to adorn the patriot graves of the dead soldiers, and let the hallowed influences of the day fill them with the inspirations of love for God and their native land.

Looking back over the record that has been made during the years since the war, we have reason for

PROFOUNDEST CONGRATULATIONS

to-night that so many of the discords and hatreds engendered by it are dead and dying. When the south and the north join together in memorial services, for the fallen of both sections, when the contributions of the north and south are united to erect monuments in honor of the brave deeds of both armies, the final adjudication of the knotty problems met in the formation of a government that shall be indorsed by all sections, is not far distant. The progressive humanity of the American people has never had a more lucid illustration than in the speedy and [illegible] manner in which the disrupted union sought to [illegible] its differences. The humanity of the north said to the humanity of the south, "We are brothers," and the heart of the south though sore with the defeat of its [illegible] destruction of its property and the overthrow of the principles which it defended responded so nobly that the American can love [illegible] the talk of the nations. [illegible] many aggravating circumstances have occurred since the war, but it should be remembered, in its extenuation, that in addition to all the other calamities which befell her, the south suffered the humiliation of defeat. Virgil declared that "the only safety for the conquered was to expect no safety," but it will ever stand to the credit of the American state, that she followed the pacific and fraternal policy of her martyred president, "With malice toward none and with charity for all."

My generation [illegible] realize the fact of war in the [illegible] attached to it. The throbbing hearts and streaming eyes of women who surrendered [illegible] to their country [illegible] parts of our home life. [illegible] We bless God [illegible] to the [illegible] compelled to [illegible] which would [illegible] the rebellion [illegible] country [illegible] We realize when we remember that [illegible] necessary in the progress of the war [illegible] without the great [illegible] Lincoln to carry [illegible] tribute [illegible] the throne of [illegible] people.

But [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] chastened into a serenity befitting this hour, when we remember that the lives of a million of America's best [illegible] from the east and west, the north and south, were sacrificed before the blessed state of affairs was realized [illegible] the present [illegible] of the dead [illegible] for the principles for which they fought.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"If the wind that sighs over our prairies
No longer is solemn with knells,
But happy with flowers and farmers,
And sweet with the calm Sabbath bells;
If [illegible] in cottage and palace
[illegible] of peace,
'Tis because [illegible]
[illegible]"

The sword contest last week was a dismal failure. The horses ridden by the contestants were taken from one of the livery stables, and manifested a decided aversion to getting within reach of the swords. On this account the affair assumed a ridiculous phase, and bore little resemblance to the knightly bouts in the days of chivalry. The spectacle of the two contestants clad heavily in armor endeavoring to get near each other was quite laughable. Several times, however, the horses were placed in position, and their riders managed to exchange a few blows of a rather gentle nature. The Countess Dubrosky rode an animal which obstinately refused to move out of a very slow gait, while the gallant Captain Gaston, on a high spirited charger, pranced around her with uplifted sword. It took all the countess' efforts to make her horse face the foe, for any length of time. The spectators, however, were not so anxious as the horses to avoid all bodily contact, and some suggested that the two combatants should dismount and fight it out on foot. As this plan would have involved them coming into close relations with each others weapons both demurred, and consequently no blood was shed, though some of the belligerently disposed among the audience had a trace of the sanguine fluid in their eyes on account of the peaceful character of the contest. Some of the audience were so cruelly inclined that they suggested that the horses should be stoutly tied near each other, in order that the champion fencers could exchange a few "thwacks" upon each other's shoulders. Fortunately the weather was quite raw and chilly, and a number of people were spared the penalty of witnessing the contest.

The Colorado land board last week set aside section 16, township [illegible] south, range [illegible] west, situated in this county. The land is reserved for the ultimate establishment of an experimental agricultural station.

MODEL SANITARIUM.

Description of the Famous Sanitarium at Paradise,

With the Treatment for the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption.

The Daily Life of the Patients—Method of Diet.

The Great Success which the Sanitarium has Achieved.

In the New York Medical Journal of February 11 Dr. Paul Niedtschula of Bonn urges the establishment in this country of one or more institutions for the rational treatment of pulmonary consumption after the model of Dr. Dettweiler's sanitarium at Falkenstein.

The principles of Dettweiler's method of treating pulmonary consumption are the liberal use of pure mountain air, the administration of a nutritious diet, and an orderly adaptation of rest and exercise to the very free use of milk, the general but well considered use of alcohol, and the avoidance of such climatic influences and therapeutic agents as impeding the use of the lungs, of tonics and massage, and the conclusion—which is such for itself—may indicate. The following outlines relating to this method of treatment are of great interest.

The sanitarium at Falkenstein was founded in 1876 by a stock company—the shareholders not to receive more than five per cent. dividend on their investment, the surplus income to be used for the improvement of the institution and also for the establishment of similar places for the treatment of the poorer classes. It is situated on the southern slope of the Taunus mountains about 1,000 feet above the sea level, and consists of about two hundred rooms, of which three-fourths are for patients. It consists of three large buildings, besides a few cottages, cow sheds, etc. The main building, which is in the form of a horse shoe, to protect the inhabitants from the cold, bracing north winds, the prevailing one, and contains elevators, a room with a hydrotherapeutic bath, in the basement, a dining room, a reading room, a billiard room, etc., on the second floor, and the kitchen, etc., in the attic. The outside of the building is painted a light color, and the kitchen, etc., in the attic. The building contains the kitchen, south kitchen, etc., and the dining room, etc.

The climate of Falkenstein is not said to have any specific influence on the disease, but differs in marked contrast from that of southern Germany, in general, except that during the August the temperature is quite high, but is comparatively free from dust and other impurities. We estimate that the oak forests are in the immediate neighborhood, with numerous attractive ways winding through them, in which plenty of seats and places of rest. One of the points which Dettweiler considers as of the greatest importance in obtaining favorable results is the treatment of patients without institutions where they are constantly under the personal supervision of the attending physician. The medical profession of Germany approve of this view, and the institutions established in Germany on this basis have already made a good showing, and these institutions the smallest details of the patients' life are controlled by the supervising physician, the daily exercise in the open air, the use of lung gymnastics, the administration of stimulants, even the changing of garments, are matters not left to the judgment of the patients.

In connection with the other, it is also a liberal use of Dettweiler praises the invigorating influence of pure mountain air and its great value as a remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, but he insists on the necessity of caution in outdoor exercise. New patients are not permitted to walk outside of the immediate vicinity, or even to remain outdoors for a long time, until after the first careful examination generally made the first day after arrival, then the limit of outdoor exercise is agreed upon, and so the hours of rest in the open air and the first instruction in lung gymnastics is given. Under ordinary conditions the duration of outdoor living is increased daily, and the greatest importance is placed in "resting in the open air." Over ninety chairs, lounges—lounges made up of rattan and upholstered with horse hair—are placed on the verandas, the balcony, and the roofing pavilions, and the patients after being accustomed, spend many hours daily—dressed properly, and covered with blankets in accordance with the season—lying upon them. Great importance is placed in this "permanent air treatment," and it is carried out during the coldest weather, while snow and ice cover the surrounding ground. During the winter before last, which was an exceptionally cold one, a daily record was kept, and it was found that some of the convalescing and more energetic patients exercised the so-called four medical to ten and even hours, many of the advanced cases spent at least two or three hours on their lounges. Only in exceptional cases—in highly anemic subjects, and those suffering from continuous and elevated fever with frequent chills—is the permanent air-treatment not indicated. Six hours is the average time spent on the lounge, many remain there until 10 o'clock at night, passing the time reading and writing, playing dominoes or chess, the verandas or pavilions being well lighted after dark. The good results obtained by this permanent air treatment are immunity against the unfavorable influence of sudden changes of temperature, diminished cough, increased appetite, and lessened fever.

Another feature of this treatment, supposed to strengthen the system and harden it against unfavorable external influences, is the systematic use of massage and the regular daily rubbing down of patients early in the morning and before rising, by trained nurses first by means of dry towels, afterwards with a cologne and occasionally with salt water. The cologne is used in most cases to the other invigorating measures.

Much attention is paid to diet. Dettweiler considers anorexia next to phthisis the most important factor in destroying the life of phthisical patients. All the delicacies of the season are provided and much attention is paid to the individual wants of each case. As a rule the patients take their meals together, one physician being always with them. The time for meals is thus arranged: First breakfast, consisting of coffee, tea, chocolate or milk, with eggs or rolls and butter and honey, from 7 to 8:30 a.m. Second breakfast, meat and butter, with milk, always as much as desired, or sometimes cold meat at 10 a.m. Dinner, the principal meal, consisting of soup, fish, broiled meat or roast with a variety of vegetables and an omelette or dessert, at 1 p.m. With the dinner each patient drinks from one half to one bottle of Tokay or Hungarian wine and a cup of coffee.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, in addition to those that require it, a fresh lunch and a little wine is arranged for. This last dose in the cow stable is usually a warm supper is provided, of soup, warm and cold dishes, of meat, etc., at 7 p.m. with a glass of wine. Instructions are given to eat slowly and chew well, milk especially must be taken very slowly at a time. The food is well cooked and served rather in the French manner of dressing is often changed. Dettweiler insists that the management of the kitchen. He says that few of the patients do not enjoy the meals at Falkenstein, and eighty-six per cent. of the patients gain an average of nine pounds each during a period of less than three months, while fourteen per cent. do not increase in weight. The free use of cocoa is also a feature of Dettweiler's treatment. He says that it will give one fat to the entire material [illegible] of this one remedy. The disease patient with a fair appetite and free from fever does not require more than one fourth to one bottle of good Rhine wine a day. However, anemia is a prominent symptom, with occasional chills and fevers. The brandy treatment—two teaspoonfuls of pure brandy to be taken every four or two from morning to night, amounting to eighty grammes in all, to be followed by a brandy mixture for retching.

The laws of hygiene are strictly enforced. The patients sleep with their windows open during the night, fresh water is at hand, the greatest cleanliness prevails, the drainage is the best, and disinfectants are at hand, filled with a solution of phenol or of mercury, to receive the expectoration of the patients. The average attendance during the last year has been one hundred and sixty in the summer, and one hundred and twenty in the winter. The expenses, including service, medicine, bath, and medical attendance, amount to not over twenty marks or three dollars a day. Dr. Dettweiler has at hand published a pamphlet relating to the permanent cure of seventy-two cases of pulmonary consumption by his "permanent air and rest treatment," with the administration of such liberal and rich diet as to amount almost to overfeeding.

Republican State League.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 28, 1888.

Editor of Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEAR SIR—As Colorado is a ready to time most, if not all, the other states, in the organization of a state league of the republican clubs, to work under and in harmony with the national league, and as a large number of clubs have been organized in the state, whose work can be made more effective by united action, the undersigned, republican club, believing that it is the general sense that a union of all the clubs should be formed, invites each and every republican club in Colorado to send ten delegates to a convention to be held at Pueblo on Wednesday, June 27th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of effecting such organization. Arrangements for railroad rates, and ample hotel accommodations will be made. We invite suggestions from all as to the methods best to be adopted. Please let us know soon whether your club will be represented, and you will be further informed as to all steps taken and arrangements made.

It is hoped that all clubs now having a club already organized may take immediate steps to form such club. Let us hold this meeting, endorse the national ticket, and organize for the purpose of helping to redeem both the state and the nation from democratic rule. We hope to hear from you.

D. A. COLDEN, President.
E. C. GLENN, Secretary.

About fifteen miles of grading has been completed on the Rocky Ford and Las Animas branch, and nearly all the heavy work between that place and this city has been finished with the exception of the big cut at the old fair grounds.

DECORATION DAY.

Colorado Springs Appropriately Observes Memorial Day.

The Exercises in Evergreen Cemetery Largely Attended.

Tributes of Respect Paid to the Memory of the Dead.

Appropriate Addresses Delivered by Revs. Gregg and Peck.

Decoration day was observed in Colorado Springs yesterday in a more elaborate manner than for several years. The veterans of the late war, members of secret societies and citizens generally vied with each other in paying humble tribute to the memory of the heroic dead. The morning opened bright and clear, and the road to Evergreen cemetery as early as 9 o'clock was lined with vehicles. The weather about 11 o'clock assumed a threatening aspect, and the distant rumblings of the thunder and the occasional flashes of lightning warned the crowd in the cemetery that a storm was approaching. The elements, however, did not interfere with the exercises, and the programme as previously announced was followed to the letter.

Evergreen cemetery never appeared so beautiful as it did yesterday after the throng of visitors had returned to the city. There were but few graves that had been neglected in the decoration of floral tributes, and many were fairy conceptions of masses of fragrant offerings. By half past two o'clock the cemetery was entirely deserted, and the last train load of people had returned to the city. Heaven itself seemed imbued with the inspirations of the day, and after the visitants to the city of the dead had departed it added its approval by shedding its tears upon the graves of rich and poor, soldier and civilian, omitting not even the last resting place of the unknown dead.

THE PARADE.

The exercises of the day were inaugurated with a parade, which, considering the short time given for preparation, was a complete success. There were but few societies which were not represented in the procession, which was a large and imposing one. City Marshal Dana acted as marshal of the day and his efficiency for the occasion was demonstrated in the manner in which he organized the parade. The column formed on Nevada avenue, above the depot, and at the word "march" the procession started.

First came a detachment of police, followed by the marshal and firemen's band in full uniform.

These preceded Colorado Springs Post No. 22, G. A. R., which turned out 100 strong. Captain Saxton and the gallant Company A followed the boys with 25 men in line. Then came Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., in command of Mr. C. H. Gillingham, with 60 men. The above organizations constituted the first division. The second division consisted of Colfax Canton, I. O. O. F., 25 men; Bacon Legion, second Knights A. O. U. W., 24 men; Bacon Lodge, A. O. U. W., 40 men, and the Catholic Knights of America, 30 men. The first two societies appeared in full regalia, and made a very favorable impression.

The route of the procession was from Nevada to Pikes Peak, Pikes Peak to Cucharras, and thence to the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad depot. The parade was viewed by a large number of people, and the opinion was freely expressed that it was among the best turn-outs ever seen in the city.

AT THE CEMETERY.

Three large trains were run from the depot to the cemetery, all of which were heavily loaded. It was nearly a quarter past ten o'clock when the last train load arrived at the cemetery. The center of interest was the large G. A. R. flag staff, around which the crowd assembled.

The procession reformed, as the cars and marched to the vicinity of the stand where the first exercises of the day were to be held. When the time for beginning the exercises arrived it is estimated that over 2000 people were on the ground.

Commander of the Post, T. A. McMorris, opened the exercises of the day by reading from the ritual of the G. A. R. concerning the observance of memorial day. Other portions of the ritual were read by Chaplain-pro-tem Colonel George De La Vergne and by the Officer of the Day C. C. Smith. Music was furnished by the Fireman's band, and a quartette consisting of Messrs. Corman, Shields, Sinks and Waite rendered an impressive selection, "They Rest in Peace." At one period in the exercises Officer of the Day Smith placed a beautiful floral emblem representing the American flag upon one of the soldier's graves. Company A fired a salute over the graves, and the first part of the programme was brought to a close by the singing of the hymn "America." Details from the post were then selected to decorate the graves of all the soldiers in the cemetery, for which purpose a bountiful supply of flowers had been secured.

After performing this simple though beautiful tribute to the memory of the dead the members of the post and a large number of the spectators repaired to the speaker's stand, where the remaining exercises were to be given.

Commander of the Post McMorris presided, and after further readings from the G. A. R. ritual, participated in by Junior Vice-Commander Dwine, Senior Vice-Commander G. W. Morin, Officer of the Day C. C. Smith, Chaplain pro tem George De La Vergne, the first speaker, Rev. D. B. Gregg, was introduced.

Mr. Gregg said that those present had come out to the city of the dead from the city of the living for a noble purpose. That purpose was to win some measure of grace from the contemplation of the lives and deeds of those who slept there, and who purchased liberty for us at the sacrifice of their own lives. Though dead they yet speak with eloquent words urging us to watch and guard the sacred trust for which they fought and died. It is seemly that in the spring time, when nature is putting on her lovely garb, that we should come to commemorate the noble sacrifices of the heroic dead. On occasions like Memorial day all citizens are gathered together by a common and hearty impulse, in the church and through the medium of secret and benevolent societies only a comparatively few are reached by the impulses which animate these organizations. Decoration day with its patriotic observance appeals to the universal heart and allures the presence of thousands of people to the last resting place of the nation's dead. Blessed then should be the occasion which awakens cords which vibrate in every heart. This widespread sympathy is not enlisted for mere love of bomb and show, but for the great principle for which they fought and died. A struggle for a great principle always attracts and excites general interest and sympathy. The Bible touches the hearts of all, so full of the great struggle between the principles of truth and falsehood. As we read the Bible story, particularly in the Old Testament, we must be impressed by the fact that many of the chosen leaders of God's people were men of valor and soldiers. Mr. Gregg then made brief allusion to some of the prominent warriors spoken of in the Bible. It is well to consider some of the virtues of a soldier's life. It commends itself to all by its lessons of obedience, which, above all, constitutes the great charm of the soldier's life. In closing the speaker drew a vivid picture of the confidence imposed in and the willingness to obey his commanding officer, which is the true soldier exhibits. Mr. Gregg urged his hearers to stand firm in the warfare of life, and to earn the divine lessons of faith and obedience.

Mr. Gregg was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his remarks.

Miss Minnie Brewster then recited a poem entitled "The Army of the Dead," in a very pleasing manner, after which the Rev. A. C. Peck was introduced and spoke substantially as follows.

When Leonidas and his immortal band of three hundred Spartans, inspired by stirring patriotism, defended the pass of Thermopylae against the Persian horde under Xerxes, until the last man was hewn down, their countrymen erected a monument on the spot the inscription on which was the memorable words:

"Go tell the Spartans, thou that passest by,
That here obedient to their laws we lie."

The glory of Greece has departed, and her greatest works are buried beneath the ruins of the ages, but while time has dimmed the lustre of the material grandeur she once possessed, the spirit of devotion displayed by her sons in the defense of their native land is yet sung in song and story, and will be referred to the loyal hearts of admiring men as long as earth shall swing through space.

The history of the world since the days of Spartan supremacy has been one of wonderful changes. The mighty rocket of Macedon blazed the path of his triumph all over the Orient and burst on the banks of the Euphrates. The Roman eagle spread her powerful wings over the remotest bounds of the known earth, making tributary the provinces beyond the farthest seas, only to be whirled into eternal oblivion by the maelstrom of unrestrained and gluttonous passions. The crescent waxed and waned in the east, and superstition and cruelty ruled in the west until, finally, the evil of horrible darkness which enveloped the middle centuries of the era were dispelled by the hand of the reformation, and rolled back by the increasing power of free thought until today, under the zenith of a glorious sun, such as the world never beheld before, America and England and Germany are the exponents of the best results of the combat of the ages.

While the climate, and religions, and customs and politics and conditions of men have changed, a cardinal principle in man's soul, which prompts him to love his country and defend it with his life and property, has remained intact. The history of the changes in governments on the face of the earth is a record of war and blood. The victors have been wreathed with laurels, and the dead heroes have been enshrined in the affections of their countrymen. The Greek and the Roman, the Saracen and the Celt have fought their battles on the fields of their strifes and have passed away. Their deeds have transmitted their memories to us. Governments, armies and nations are remembered by what they do, and their characters are determined by the motives which prompt their activities. Julius Cæsar was a great conqueror, primarily, that Rome might become a great state. He was possessed of great ambition that the Roman might become the first government of earth, and he sought personal power believing that he could better than any other man, accomplish this result. We cannot but admire the man, and assign him an honorable place among the conquerors of earth. Charlemagne was a great warrior, made so by the ambition that Christianity and the civilization it produces might be spread among the barbarous nations with whom he warred. However mistaken his wisdom we must admire the purpose and zeal of the man and assign him a higher place than we can possibly give Cæsar. Bonaparte came upon the arena of nations and war and successfully manipulated mighty armies, leaving ruin and desolation in his track, not that France might become greater, or that civilization might be advanced, but that aggrandizement might come to him. The verdict of time, while admitting the greatness of Napoleon's deeds, must relegate the character of the man to a very low place among his fellows.

There remained for the American civilization to produce conquerors as great as any the world had ever known before, and at the same time the most sublime characters that were ever developed on earth. The deeds of valor and glory of the soldiers of the union armies on sea and land were never surpassed. The clearing of the Mississippi, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness were as great victories as any conquering army ever before achieved; and the motives which inspired these deeds were the highest that ever animated human breast. They were first, that traitors might not succeed in overthrowing the government which comes nearest being an exponent of the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ of any government on earth; second, that human bondage, the greatest curse which can fasten itself to a nation, might be wiped out; and third, that their homes and loved ones might continue to enjoy the benefits of an undivided republic. These deeds and motives will forever stamp Grant and the soldiers led as the first and greatest of the armies of earth. Heroism never dies. It is as eternal as God. God loves it. Moses and Elijah were selected to commune with Christ on the mount of transfiguration because they were heroes. The one could stand before a tyrant Pharaoh and beg for an ens avec Israel and count not his life dear unto himself; and after freedom was obtained he could calmly administer a righteous government, though reproached on every side. The other could stand before an Ahab and declare him to be the trouber of Israel, with a dezebel in the palace plotting for his destruction, and after on, upheld by faith in God and the knowledge that his cause was just he could defy the four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal and four hundred prophets of the grove. Then the Baptist could denounce Herod as a wicked adulterer in his very palace, and Jesus Christ pronounced him the greatest of all prophets.

Men die, but their heroic deeds must live forever. We are here to-day to celebrate a living heroism whose participants are dead. We pay the tribute of a living devotion to a living heroism. The spirit of immortal heroism inspired General Grant when he said: "We will fight it out on this line if it takes us all summer," and the spirit of immortal heroism animated the soldiers who fought under him when they carried his plans into execution.

But I have not yet named the chief jewel that lashes rare in the American soldier's crown of glory. I have not yet pointed out to you that apex, extending to the very heavens, that sublime mountain peak of the American soldier's achievement. It was not his victory over the armies of the confederacy. It was not the routing of foes at the point of the bayonet, or blowing up gunboats or standing in the face of death. But it was in overcoming the lower nature of the man which cried out for revenge upon his enemies who had brought incalculable suffering upon him and those he loved. When the war was over the enemies of the union were sent back, laden and content to their homes in peace, with the assurance that they should not be molested as long as they were faithful to their paroles. Did ever heaven smile on human magnanimity such as this? No! Did ever nation so obey the injunction of Jesus Christ to "love your enemies" as has the United States? No! There is no parallel to it in all the history of the world. And the government has not departed from this pacific policy. Citizens, disenfranchised by rebellion, have been readmitted to citizenship upon taking the oath of allegiance. The leaders of the rebellion are to-day the leaders in the legislative councils of the nation, and some of the leaders, though refusing to become citizens, are permitted to live among us, enjoying all the security afforded by the government they sought to annihilate.

Fellow-citizens, we are living in the midst of most wonderful events. Though we have been faulty, God is revealing His thoughts to us as to no other people in return for whatever of righteousness our national life has exhibited. Our discoveries, inventions and intellectual achievements are a surprise to the world. And we are enjoying all the multiplied blessings of peace while all the world is in arms. A standing army of 25,000 men is sufficient to protect a people numbering 60,000,000. The bells that toll out their requiems for our honored dead to-day will to-morrow peal forth the changes on the peace and prosperity which the atonement of their blood has wrought. Let us, then, sanctified by the memories of the past, gird on the armor of loyalty and righteousness for the future.

Mr. Peck's remarks were loudly applauded at their conclusion.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, the celebrated accordionist, who is a member of Farragut post of New York, and who kindly volunteered his services, was then introduced and received in a very effective manner a fine selection entitled "The Return of the Eighth Legion." Mr. Burbank prefaced the recitation with a short humorous anecdote illustrative of the pleasantry which sometimes intruded itself into the soldier's army life.

After the rendering of a vocal selection entitled "Sleep Sacred Dust of Noble Heroes," by the quartette, the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

AT MANITOU.

The Grand Army post at Manitou had made full preparations to observe the day, which the heavy rain in the afternoon unfortunately prevented. Quite a large delegation from Colorado Springs, including the Firemen's band, arrived at Manitou over the Midland during the rain. They were obliged to remain at the railroad until the storm subsided before they could march to the Grand Army headquarters. As a number of the visitors had come to Manitou without their dinners, a nice collation was served to all in the engine house. No attempt was made to decorate the graves in the cemetery, but outside exercises were held in the city hall which were presided over by Dr. Isaac Davis, the commander of the Manitou post. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Wells and Michael, and by Captain L. E. Brewster.

COLORADO CITY.

At Colorado City the rain prevented the carrying out of the programme as it had been previously arranged. However a meeting was held at two o'clock at which Captain L. E. Brewster made a short address.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island and Party Arrive in the City.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island and party arrived in the city Saturday morning at half past eleven o'clock and registered at The Antlers. The party is composed of the following persons:

R. R. Cable and wife, Chicago.
E. L. Porter and wife, Chicago.
W. F. Cobb and wife, Chicago.
W. S. Henderson and wife, Chicago.
Dr. and Mrs. Isham, Chicago.
Henry Field and wife, Chicago.
Mrs. Kimball, Chicago.
B. W. Perkins, Chicago.
Miss Alice Kimball, Davenport, Ia.
E. B. Bishop, New York.
Benjamin Brewster, New York.
David Dows, Jr., New York.
E. E. Hollister, New York.
C. Barnes, New York.
H. A. Parker, Topeka.
H. C. Tuckerman, New York.
W. F. Lascelle, England.
J. De Koven, Chicago.
J. C. Brown, New York.
W. A. Brown, New York.
E. Seibert, New York.

Messrs. Porter, Bishop and Brewster are members of the board of directors of the Rock Island, Mr. Dows is a son of Vice President Dows, Mr. Hollister is a director of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, Mr. Parker is vice president and general manager of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, Messrs. Tuckerman and De Koven are heavy stockholders in the Rock Island, Mr. Perkins is President Cable's private secretary, and the remainder of the party are intimate personal friends. Mr. J. C. Brown, who is accompanied by his son, is a prominent banker of New York. Mrs. Kimball is the wife of Mr. R. R. Kimball, the well-known organ maker, of Chicago.

The party travel in a special broad gauge train of six cars. The train is composed of three private cars, a sleeper, a dining car and a baggage car. President Cable and the directors are making their annual tour of inspection of the Rock Island system. They have inspected the southwestern extension as far as Hutchinson, Kas., and came over the A. T. & S. F. track to Pueblo and reached this city by way of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

President Cable's visit has no special significance in connection with the building of the extension to this place. He and the directors are merely inspecting the road.

As we stated last Sunday morning the articles of incorporation of the Austin Bluffs Land and Water company have been filed with the county clerk. The incorporators of the company are Messrs. F. L. Martin, A. A. McGovney, Y. Kennedy, T. G. Waterman, W. A. Otis, and L. S. Woodruff, all of this city. The capital stock is $250,000, divided into 2500 shares of the par value of $100 each. The company have acquired a title to what is known as the large Austin tract of land, east and northeast of the city, with the exception of 2000 acres. The land is owned by Messrs. Martin and McGovney, who purchased it a few years ago for $30,000. It is reported that they sold it to the company for $50,000, reserving an interest in the company and a title to the 2000 acres not included in the purchase. It is reported that the company will lay out a town site along the line of the Rock Island, near the bluffs, where a location for a fine health resort exists. Water can be obtained in large quantities north of the bluffs, and can be easily conveyed to the town site in pipes. It is also reported that the company will take out a large ditch from the Monument, to bring irrigating water to the property. The objects of the corporation as stated in its articles are to acquire, sell, lease and improve real estate, to deal in water rights, ditches and ditch rights, water works, pipe lines and water systems, and to construct reservoirs. The intended use of such reservoirs being the storage of water for domestic and mechanical uses and for irrigation and for bathing, fishing, shooting, skating and cleaning ice, to build, operate and maintain hotels, restaurants, casinos, bathing and boating houses, to lay out and maintain driving parks, other parks and roadways and town sites, and to do and perform any and all things necessary or in anywise connected with or appertaining to the establishment and maintenance of the same, and of pleasure and health resorts.

Messrs. J. F. Lamar and D. Heron of Mankato, Kansas, arrived in the city Monday morning. Mr. Lamar will be the cashier, and Mr. Heron the president of the new Exchange National bank which is to be located on the southwest corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street. These gentlemen will remain in the city for a few days and before their departure they will let the contract for the alterations to be made on the building. "The stairs on the north side will be taken down," and a corner entrance will be made. The building will be heated throughout with steam. Mr. T. G. Boone of Denver, who has been connected with the store of Skinner Bros. & Wright, accompanied Messrs. Lamar and Heron. He intends to purchase the stock belonging to Mr. F. E. Dow, and will dispose of it in the store room to be made in the south half of the building.

The remains of Mr. D. E. Hildebrand were sent Tuesday to his former home at Alfred, Me., for interment. The body was escorted to the Denver and Rio Grande railway depot by fifty members of the P. O. S. of A., to which organization the deceased belonged.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. M. Strickler.
Vice President—Chauncey Calloway.
Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Hansing.
Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, S. E. Baxter.
Round-up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Hansing, [illegible] Howe.
Foreman of the Round-up—[illegible] Hubbanks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth District. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $5 50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattlemen and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

Mr. C. Strauth, the native stone cutter who has been in the employ of Mr. F. F. Horn of this city, can hereafter be found at F. G. Bestand's pavilion at the iron spring, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of jewelry work.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, in order to accommodate his constantly increasing business, has found it necessary to place a neat and light delivery wagon on the streets. He is now prepared to fill and deliver orders for groceries at the shortest notice.

The residence of Mr. Tom Courter, on Corona street, south of Pike's Peak avenue, has been sold to Mr. W. L. Cooke [illegible]. The price paid was in the neighborhood of $4,800. The sale was negotiated through the real estate agency of Hagan, Hewbert & Co.

Mr. Hagan will find on arriving last week, lost a very fine horse which belongs to his stereopticon. The horse thinks that he lost it near the balancing rock in the Garden of the Gods. The finder will please leave it with Manager Nye, who will return it to Mr. Hagan.

One of the fountain physicians called at the GAZETTE office recently and desired us to correct the statement that there are several parties who were injured by the late explosion who are in a critical condition. The physician stated that all were doing nicely and no fears regarding their condition were entertained.

Mr. J. G. Thornton, the lessee of Manitou Spars, is doing considerable farming this year. He has 250 acres in grain, and 50 in potatoes. He also expects to cut over 500 tons of hay this season. In addition to his farming and his interests in the saw mill in active operation, and has a ready cut over 400,000 feet of lumber ready for shipment.

A considerable amount of work has already been accomplished on the new hotel at Cascade. The building will be a stone and frame structure, and when completed and furnished will cost about $100,000. Mr. J. W. Frizzell has the contract. Gill Bros. of Manitou are doing the carpentering work, and the plans and specifications were furnished by Parsons & Sons, of Kansas City.

President R. R. Cable and party left Monday evening in their special train for Denver en route to Chicago. On Sunday they visited Manitou and took dinner at the Barker house. Monday Mr. Cable and Mr. Parker drove out to Ray's grading camp three miles northeast of the city and viewed the grading in a ready done. They also inspected the work on the big cut north of the city, which is progressing rapidly.

The Pike's Peak Tennessee on the road to the iron springs at Manitou are now open for visitors. The tennessee is one of the best collections of St. Bernard dogs in the country. Among the dogs are "Blackney Monk," son of the largest living dog of the breed, "Lady Clyde," a most perfectly formed specimen of the St. Bernard, "Prince," a son of Blackney Monk and Clyde, and others. The tennessee are well worth visiting. A nominal admission fee is charged.

The Fountain Wave in its issue of May 26th said: "The friendly attitude of Colorado Springs toward Fountain during our week's famine just past draws our people nearer to her and Springs grateful thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the noble citizens of that place. They went down into their pockets liberally and raised over $1,500 besides sending supplies of bread and meat for our 200 needy people. This public spiritedness and genuine philanthropy binds the affections of Fountain people to those of Colorado Springs with hooks of steel."

Mr. J. J. Bruening is erecting an eight room house at his place on Cheyenne creek, and will occupy it when completed. Himself, Dr. Lawrence, Mr. John Lundstrom, and others who are intending to build along the Cheyenne creek this season, may reasonably expect in the near future to see a line of street railroad constructed past their doors, as a syndicate which is largely interested in that attractive region has under contemplation the building of a horse car or dummy line to their possessions. If this is done Cheyenne Lake and intervening properties will take a surprising upward turn.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Annual Convention of the County Sunday School Association.

The annual convention of the El Paso County Sunday School association began its sessions Friday afternoon in Grace Episcopal church.

The convention was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the president of the association, Mr. George H. Buckman. A committee of three on credentials was appointed, consisting of A. H. Corman, Rev. M. S. Johnson and Rev. A. R. Kieffer.

Rev. A. R. Kieffer, of the Grace Episcopal church, then made an address of welcome to the visiting delegates.

The report of the secretary and treasurer, which was then read, showed that out of seventeen schools reporting there were enrolled in the schools of the county 1062 people, including 213 officers and teachers. During the year $682.68 was contributed for objects outside of the schools. There is a balance in the treasury of $27.05.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention:

First Presbyterian—Dr. W. W. Arnold, Mrs. L. G. Scottmriege, Mrs. A. W. Chandler, Mrs. M. J. Mansfield, Mrs. [illegible] Moody, Miss Elvayn Johnson and Rev. G. W. Polock.

Grace Episcopal—Rev. A. R. Kieffer, Dr. T. G. Horn, W. B. Gaskill, William Tucker and A. H. Corman.

First Methodist—Rev. A. C. Peck, D. P. Law, T. P. Barber, Miss Jessie Russell, N. M. Johnson and Miss M. E. Smith.

Christian—Rev. M. S. Johnson, T. A. Gunnell, Miss Nellie Moore and Robert Robertson.

United Presbyterian—Rev. [illegible] and Mrs. A. W. Sholes.

Congregational, Manitou—Rev. Geo. Michael, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Michael and Miss De Sala.

First Congregational, Colorado Springs—Professor S. A. Jones, Miss Helen Kerr, Mrs. Barmer, E. B. Curtis, Jessie Morrow and C. [illegible] Mills.

The committee also reported as a committee on resolutions and nominations Rev. J. B. Gregg, Rev. George Michael and Mr. David P. Law.

The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a praise service, led by the Rev. Richard Montague, consisting of singing of familiar Sunday school songs and prayers by a number of ministers present.

The Rev. W. H. Brodhead of Denver addressed the convention on "Normal Work: Its Need and Place."

Mr. Brodhead spoke very earnestly regarding the need of normal work among the teachers and ladies in the Sunday schools of the west. He illustrated how needful it was that teachers should be prepared to properly answer the questions of those they attempt to teach. That they should have a stock of knowledge, a reservoir of learning to draw from, which can only be secured by the association of teachers in normal work. Mr. Brodhead has evidently given the Sunday school normal work considerable time and thought. He concluded his address by some blackboard exercises calculated to fix in the memory facts and figures in the memory.

Following Mr. Brodhead Mr. Harry Wells of New York, the well known Sunday school worker, spoke for more than an hour. Mr. Wells' subject was the lesson for next Sabbath, but he did not confine himself to that topic but rather enlarged upon and made plainer the plan of work laid out by Mr. Brodhead, emphasizing the necessity of preparation in Sunday school teaching. Mr. Wells is an interesting talker and his speech bristled with sharp illustrations and pleasant reminiscences.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Plants, seeds, cut flowers, bulbs at Lincoln Floral Conservatory. See ad. in this paper. we-11-2m

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

Just received and for sale; a car load of Iowa horses and mares, span of mules, young Clydesdale stallion. Call at brick barn on alley back of postoffice, or address J. W. Dorr. w-1*

MARRIED.

PEEL-ANDERSON—At 318 North Nevada avenue, by the Rev. A. C. Peck, pastor of the First Methodist church, Wednesday evening, May 30, Mr. Theodore Peel to Miss Olga Anderson, both of this city.

BORN.

GERVALS—At Colorado City, on the 28th ult., to the wife of L. T. Gervals, a son.

DIED.

HAWES—At the residence of her father, in this city, on the 29th ult., Miss Alice R. Hawes, aged 19 years.

WOLF—At his residence, in this city, on the 28th ult., Dr. Harry J. Wolf, in the 38th year of his age.

GRIMES—In this city, on the 29th ult., Hannah Myrtle Grimes, aged 3 years and 2 months.

CRESSWELL—In this city, on the 31st ult., Miss Essie M. Cresswell, aged 15 years.

TURNER—In this city, on the 31st ult., infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Turner.

ALSOP—In Denver on the 31st ult., Samuel Alsop, jr.

POST—In this city, on the 30th ult., J. Rawley Post, in his 7th year.

The closing entertainment at the deaf mute institute will take place on next Tuesday afternoon at half past two o'clock, instead of on Wednesday afternoon, as previously announced.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Hemenway, dealer in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 115 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.			
Butter, creamery, ℔ lb	$ 30	@	35
Butter, ranch, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Butter, eastern, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Eggs, ranch, ℔ doz	22	@	25
Eggs, state, ℔ doz	18	@	20
Cabbage, Cala., ℔ cwt	4 00	@	5 00
Onions, ℔ lb	3½	@	5
Potatoes, ℔ cwt	1 50	@	1 60
Turnips, new ℔ cwt	3 00	@	3 00
Chickens, live, ℔ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ℔ cwt	1 25	@	1 30
Chop	1 25	@	1 30
Wheat, ℔ cwt			1 75
Oats, ℔ cwt	1 55	@	1 60
Bran, ℔ cwt	1 40	@	1 45
Flour, ℔ cwt	2 60	@	2 65
Meal, ℔ cwt	2 00	@	2 20
Graham, ℔ cwt	2 40	@	2 60
Hay, (Colo.) ℔ ton	18 00	@	22 00
Hay (Kan.) ℔ ton	15 00	@	
GREEN FRUIT.			
Strawberries, ℔ qt	25	@	35
Oranges, ℔ doz	45	@	75
Lemons, ℔ doz	30	@	40
Cherries, ℔ lb	25	@	35
Bananas, ℔ doz	40	@	50
GREEN VEGETABLES.			
Lettuce, ℔ doz	40	@	50
Radishes, ℔ doz	40	@	50
Onions, ℔ doz	25	@	40
Asparagus, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Rhubarb, ℔ lb	3	@	5
Cauliflower, ℔ lb	18	@	20
String Beans, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Green Peas, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Tomatoes, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Spinach, ℔ lb	12	@	15

Stockholders' Meeting of The Querida Gold and Silver Mining Company.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 15, 1888.

Whereas no meeting of the Stockholders of the Querida Gold and Silver Mining Company for the election of Directors, was held, in the year 1887 on the day designated by the by-laws of said company, when it ought to have been held; notice is hereby given by the undersigned stockholders of said company, that a meeting of the stockholders of said company is hereby called, and will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs on the 16th day of June, 1888, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors, for the purpose of settlement of the company's indebtedness to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and for such other purposes as may be proper.

J. H. KERR,
F. L. MARTIN,

we-6-19-4

NOTICE OF CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY, }

In the County Court.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Railway Company, Plaintiff and Petitioner,
vs.
Phebe Jane Beattie and Wray Beattie,
Defendants.

The people of the State of Colorado send Greeting:

To Phebe Jane Beattie and Wray Beattie, defendants above named:

You and each of you are hereby notified and required to appear before the county court in said El Paso county, Colorado, and the judge thereof at his office and at his chambers, at the city of Colorado Springs, in said county, on the third day of July, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day to answer and show cause against the petition of the Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Railway company, plaintiff and petitioner herein, as above named, seeking condemnation for the right of way for its railway and telegraph line on the following described lands and seeking condemnation of the same for purposes of depot sites, round houses, switches, yards, side tracks, etc., situate in said county, of which you claim and appear to be the owners thereof, or otherwise interested therein to-wit:

The east one-half of the southeast quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township thirteen (13), south of range sixty-seven (67), west, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, less the right of way of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad across said tract 100 feet in width, of 3.94 acres; the tract so desired containing 19 and 96-100 acres, more or less.

And praying that the right to use, occupy and appropriate the said premises, for the purposes aforesaid, be adjudged and decreed to said petitioner, plaintiff, and to its successors and assigns forever. And that the judge of said court cause the compensation and damages to be paid to said defendants, and each of them respectively, or others interested in said premises, in that behalf to be assessed according to the statute in such cases made and provided; and such other and general relief as shall be just and equitable.

This notice is hereby made returnable on the third day of July A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office and chambers of the judge of said court, in the frame court house in the city of Colorado Springs in said county, at which time and place said petition will be heard.

Witness, Edward F. Wright, clerk of said court, and the seal thereof, at the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, this 31st day of May A. D. 1888.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk,
SEAL. By N. M. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Clerk.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 25, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of County Court El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 28, 1888, viz: Cephas T. R. McClelland, D. S., No. 12,575, for the ne qr se qr, sec 26, w hf sw qr and se qr sw qr, sec 25, tp 13s, r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Mrs. A. J. Hunt, P. D. Hundy, Eros French, and George French; all of Manitou P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Also before Clerk County Court, El Paso Co., Colo., at Colorado Spring, Colo., on June 30th 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., viz: Ada D. Hunt, D. S., No. 12,466 for the sw qr, sec 26, tp 13s, r 68 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Eros French, of Colorado City P. O., Colo., Wm. Noble, of Manitou P. O., Colo., Edward M. Hewlett, of Cascade P. O., Colo., Taylor C. L. McClelland, of Manitou P. O., Colo. And you, Robert B. Butler, who made preemption D. S., No. 11,200 for this land are hereby specially notified to show cause on or before date of proof why said Ada D. Hunt should not make final proof and payment for said land.

Also before Clerk County Court, El Paso Co., Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 2nd 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz: Marcellus N. Hobart, D. S., No. 12,355 for the e hf nw qr, and e hf sw qr, sec 8, tp 15s, r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: O. E. Henry, J. T. Hatfield, James Needs, and George Hall; all of Franceville P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Also before the Judge, or in his absence, the Clerk of El Paso County Court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 5th, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., viz: John W. Wallace, H. E., No. 3,983, for the sw qr, sec 30, tp 13s, r 64w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: N. W. Weaver, L. W. Weaver, A. L. Amend, H. S. Ashley; all of Franceville P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

Also before Clerk County Court, El Paso Co., Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 7th, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., viz: Homer A. West, D. S., No. 11,394 for the sw qr, sec 26, tp 16s, r 66w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. W. Boyer, Jas Colgan, E. P. Fugit, J. L. Parker; all of Fountain P. O., El Paso Co., Colo.

we-19-6. WM. BAYARD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., May 22d, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Recorder of U. S. Land Office at Leadville, Colorado, on July 2nd, 1888, viz: William W. Hassell, D. S. 3,652, for the se qr sw qr, ne qr sw qr, and w hf se qr, sec 13, tp 12s, r 84 west 6th m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Joseph Hurtgen, Harry C. Ludike, John R. Sumner, L. O. Forbes; all of Florissant, El Paso county, Colo.

we-26-6 H. R. PENDERY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., May 22, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made to the Register and Recorder of U. S. Land Office, at Leadville, Colorado, on July 2, 1888, viz: Harry C. Ludike, H. E. No. 5,716, for the s hf sw qr sec 13, and n hf nw qr sec 24, tp 12, r 71 west 6th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William W. Hassell, Joseph Hurtgen, L. O. Forbes, Louis Baker, all of Florissant, El Paso county, Colo. H. R. PENDERY,

we-26-6 Register.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., May 9, 1888.

Complaint having been entered in this office by Elisha H. Frazier against Frank J. Snyder for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3,232, dated August 2, 1884, upon the sw qr se qr, se qr sw qr, and e hf sw qr sec 11, township 19 S, r 67 w, in El Paso county, Colorado, will be a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of James B. Severy, county judge of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 26th day of June, 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

we-12-6.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 30, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County Court of El Paso Co., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 18, 1888, viz: Henry Jackson, pre D. S., 9281 for the sw qr ne qr, w hf se qr, and ne qr se qr, sec 10 tp 15 s, r 66 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: P. H. Smith, Peter Sacomo, George E. McKensie, Alexander McAlen; all of Eastonville, Colorado.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

w-e-5-6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Eliot Guild, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Henry Eliot Guild, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the July term, 1888, on the first Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 28th day of May, A. D., 1888.

HENRY LEE WELLS, Executor.

wf-2-5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 28, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on July 11th, 1888, viz: David Copeland, heir of Syntha Copeland, deceased, D. S. No. 10,856, for the sw qr sec 10, tp 13, s r 70 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Paterson, of Manitou Park postoffice, El Paso county, Colo.

wf-2-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 16, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 4, 1888, viz: Thomas E. Jordan, pre. D. S. No. 11,297 for the w hf nw qr, and w hf sw qr, sec 9, tp 13 s r 68 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. R. Friedline, F. A. Vorhes, J. A. Brown, W. A. Barnes; all of Franceville, Colorado.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

dw-2-7

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Walter B. Pease, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator with the will annexed, of the estate in the state of Colorado, of Walter B. Pease, late of the county of San Miguel and Territory of New Mexico, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the June term, 1888, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of May, A. D., 1888.

HENRY LEE WELLS, Administrator with the Will Annexed.

we-2-5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Hattie A. Himebaugh, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Hattie A. Himebaugh late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the June term, 88, of said court, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 30th day of January, A. D., 1888.

JOHN A. HIMEBAUGH, Administrator.

we-5-5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Washington Pastorius, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Washington Pastorius, late of the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the July term, 1888, on the last Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 28th day of May, A. D., 1888.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Washington Pastorius, deceased.

w-f-25

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew Britton Van Horne, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Britton Van Horne, late of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the June term, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated 10th day of May, A. D., 1888.

JOHN G. VAN HORN'E, Executor.

we-3-5

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., May 18th, 1888.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Marshal M. Davis against Charles B. Warren for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 877, dated October 8th, 1886, upon the n hf se qr n hf sw qr, sec 18, tp 13s r 65 w, in El Paso County, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that Charles B. Warren did not plow or break, or cause to be plowed or broken five acres of said land during the year ending October 8th, 1887. That said Warren has not plowed or broken, or caused to be plowed or broken five acres of said land up to date hereof. That up to date hereof only a joint three-and three-quarters (3¾) acres have been plowed or broken. The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of J. B. Severy, County Judge of El Paso County, Colo., in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 5th day of July, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

we-26-6 WM. BAYARD, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 2d, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of District Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 1st, 1888, at 9 a. m., viz: David Shields, D. S. No. 10,861, for the se qr ne qr sec 4, w hf nw qr and ne qr nw qr sec 3, tp 13, s r 64 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John C. Munson, Ursula Munson, Edwin A. Buck and William Newman, all of Granger P. O., El Paso county, Colo.

Also before the clerk of County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 20th, 1888, viz: Ada M. Douglass, D. S. No. 10,281, for the nw qr sec 5, tp 13 s r 67 w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Aobott S. Pope, Mrs. E. M. Wiley, O. P. Hopkins and Riley Berry, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

w-e-5-6